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SPELLING BOOK



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THE
SPELLING-BOOK:

A
COMPANION TO THE READERS.

Authorized
By the Council of Public Instruction
For Ontario.



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PREFACE.

THE Orthography of the English Language is irregular and difficult; and the art of spelling correctly can only be acquired by diligent application and patient perseverance.

The practice, formerly almost universal, of making spelling nearly, if not entirely, an oral exercise, failed to secure proficiency in the art, since many who could readily spell whole columns of words on hearing them pronounced, would not be able to write a single sentence orthographically correct. Spelling is more easily and more accurately acquired by the *eye* than by the *ear*. Recently a most marked improvement, in this respect, is observable in our schools, and this pleasing change is mainly to be attributed to a different method of teaching, happily now very generally adopted. Intelligent and successful teachers use the reading lessons as exercises in spelling, giving out the words with which the pupil has already become acquainted, in their connection; and, so soon as the learners can write on slate or paper, lessons by dictation are assigned them.

It is desirable, however, as the pupil advances, that he should be taught the orthography of the more difficult and irregular words in a more systematic way, by the use of a suitable Spelling Book, in which the words are so arranged as to render the task of learning to spell them as little irksome, and as interesting and instructive, as possible. This object, it is believed, can be best attained by associating in one exercise the spelling, pronunciation, meaning, and uses of the words. In such an exercise the pupil learns not only to spell correctly, but also to use words properly, and to express himself with clearness and accuracy.

Exercises in spelling, in pronunciation, in the meaning of words, and in the formation of sentences, may be so blended, as that the pupil, while acquiring the one, may also acquire a knowledge of the others.

A number of excellent books have been published with the view of aiding both teacher and pupil in their work: this Spelling Book

is issued with a similar design, and it is hoped that it will be found well adapted for that purpose.

It is specially designed as a Companion book to the Series of Readers authorized by the Council of Public Instruction, and may profitably be introduced so soon as the pupil enters upon the Third Book of that Series. A few brief suggestions have been given as to the best way of using portions of the book, but doubtless every ingenious teacher will adopt some skilful and successful method of his own, adapted to the necessities and attainments of his class. It is obvious, however, that teachers are not expected to follow the *order* of the successive parts of the book. Lessons in several parts may, at the same time, be assigned to advanced classes.

PART I. contains an outline of the principles and rules for spelling, pronunciation, and reading,—brief and easily learned, yet, it is hoped, fitted to aid in imparting and acquiring a full knowledge of the powers of letters, a distinct and accurate pronunciation of words, and a graceful and intelligible utterance of sentences.

PART II. comprises lists of the more difficult words and exercises, so arranged as to facilitate the acquisition of a correct orthography, and a right and ready pronunciation.

PART III. treats of verbal distinctions; and the exercises are so classified as to secure to the student a knowledge both of the spelling and pronunciation of the words, and also of their meaning and use. Numerous exercises in dictation are furnished, as examples to be indefinitely extended in conducting the class.

PART IV. introduces the subject of derivation, as extensively as was deemed desirable in an elementary work. The roots given will explain most of the words found in the Readers. Each lesson in this part is also to be used as an exercise in spelling, and will prove a good test of the proficiency of the pupil.

PART V. supplies an explanation of many abbreviations in common use, and of a number of Latin and French phrases frequently quoted.

The authority for Orthography and Pronunciation is "Worcester's Dictionary," which was adopted as a standard in the series of Reading Books, to which this little work is intended as a Companion.

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' KEY TO THE SOUNDS OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

Vowels.

ā, long,	as in	fāte.	ō, long,	as in	nōte.
ă, short,	"	făt.	ŏ, short,	"	nŏt.
â, long, before r,	"	fâre.	ô, long and close,	"	môve.
ä, grave,	"	fär.	ö, broad,	"	nör.
â, intermediate,	"	făst.	ö, like ŭ,	"	dôve.
â, broad,	"	făll.			
ē, long,	"	mēte.	ū, long,	"	tūbe.
ĕ, short,	"	mĕt.	ŭ, short,	"	tŭb.
ê, like ā,	"	thêy.	û, obtuse,	"	pŭll.
ĕ, obtuse short,	"	hĕr.	ü, obtuse short,	"	für.
			ũ, like ô,	"	rûle.
ī, long,	"	pīne.	ÿ, long,	"	type.
ĭ, short,	"	pĭn.	ÿ, short,	"	sÿlvan.
î, like ē,	"	pîque.	ÿ, obtuse short,	"	mÿrrh.
ï, obtuse short,	"	fîr.			

Diphthongs.

The diphthongs *oi*, *oy*, *ou*, *ow*, *ea*, and *ew*, when sounded as in *boil*, *boy*, *out*, *owl*, *feud*, and *new*, are not marked.

When a mark is placed over one of the vowels, it indicates that that vowel only is sounded, as *sōw*, *rēad*, *jōist*, *cōurt*.

Letters in italics are silent, as *mĭgh^t*, *kĭn^d*, *ac^uite*.

Consonants.

ç, soft,	like s, as in	açid.
ç, hard,	" <i>k</i> , ..	flaccid
çh,	" <i>sh</i> , ..	çhaise
çh,	" <i>k</i> , ..	çhasm
ch, without mark,	" <i>tsh</i> , ..	charm
ġ, soft,	" <i>j</i> , ..	gill.
ġ, hard,	"	gold.
ş, soft,	" <i>s</i> , ..	muse.
ş, soft,	" <i>gz</i> , ..	exaot.
th, smooth,	"	this.

PART FIRST.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY, ORTHOEPY, AND ELOCUTION;

OR,

DIRECTIONS FOR SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION, AND
READING.

SECTION I.

ORTHOGRAPHY (Gr., *orthos*, correct, and *grapho*, I write.)

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of letters, syllables, separate words, and spelling.

All language may be divided into *natural* and *artificial*.

Natural language consists of signs addressed to the senses, which have a natural connection with the ideas and feelings which they are intended to express—as pictures, sounds, and gestures.

Artificial language consists of arbitrary signs, used by common consent to represent ideas and feelings with which they have no natural or necessary connection.

Artificial language includes both *spoken* and *written*.

Spoken language consists of articulate sounds, made by the organs of speech, as signs of ideas.

Articulate sounds are such as are distinctly uttered, and can be repeated at will.

In speaking we employ both natural and artificial language.

Written language consists of certain signs of articulate speech, called words, and other marks or characters used in writing and printing.

The smallest part of written language is called a *letter*.

1. Letters.

A letter is a mark, or character, used to represent some elementary sound of the human voice, as an element of speech.

There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet, which represent about forty simple sounds.

The word *alphabet* is formed of the first two letters used by the Greeks—Alpha, *α*, and Beta, *β*.

Four things are to be learned concerning the letters—their *names*, *forms*, *powers*, and *classes*.

The *names* of the letters, as now commonly spoken and written are,—A, Bee, Cee, Dee, E, Eff, Gee, Aitch, I, Jay, Kay, Ell, Em, En, O, Pee, Kue, Ar, Ess, Tee, U, Vee, Double U, Ex, Wy, and Zee.

The *form* of a letter may be greatly varied, both in size and shape, according to the style of writing or printing adopted, yet its name and power remain essentially the same.

The following are some of the different forms given to the letters of the English alphabet.

ROMAN.

ITALIC.

OLD ENGLISH.

SCOTTISH.

Roman.

Italic.

Old English.

Script.

The *power* of a letter is the sound which it represents.

Some letters have several powers, and represent more sounds than one—as *a* in *fate*, *fāt*, *fäll*, *fär*.

Some letters have only one power, and represent only one sound—as *b* in *bad*, *bob*, and *p* in *lap*, *pan*.

A few letters have no separate power assigned to them, but are used to represent a sound expressed by some other letter. Thus, two or more letters are used to represent the same sound—as *q* which has the same sound as *k* or *c* hard, as in *pique*, *liquor*.

The first letter of a word is called the *initial* letter.

The last letter of a word is called the *final* letter.

When any letter of a word is not sounded in pronunciation, it is called *silent*, or *mute*.

The *letters* are divided into two general classes, called *vowels* and *consonants*.

A *vowel* is a letter which forms a perfect sound, and can be uttered alone—as *a, o*.

A *consonant* is a letter which cannot be distinctly uttered without the aid of a vowel—as *b, d*.

The *vowels* are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*; all the other letters are consonants.

w or *y* is called a consonant when it precedes a vowel heard in the same syllable—as in wine, twine, whine, yes, yard, youth. In all other cases these letters are called vowels—as in eye, ewe, newly.

The *consonants* are divided, with respect to their powers, into *semi-vowels* and *mutes*.

A *semi-vowel* is a consonant which can be imperfectly sounded without the aid of a vowel, and the sound of which at the end of a syllable may be prolonged—as *l, n*, in all and inn. The semi-vowels are *f, h, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, z, x*, and *c* and *g* soft.

A *mute* is a consonant which cannot be sounded without a vowel, and the sound of which at the end of a syllable cannot be prolonged—as *b, k, t*, in dub, ark, mat.

The mutes are *b, d, k, p, q, t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

j and *x* are double consonants.

l, m, n, and *r* are called liquids, because they coalesce readily with the sound of other letters—as hard, hold, helm, hurt.

The consonants are sometimes divided, with respect to the organs of speech, into labials—as *b, p, m, f*, and *v*; dentals—as *d, t, s, z*, and *c* and *g* soft; and palatals—as *k, q*, and *c* and *g* hard.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to which class some of the letters ought to be assigned.

2. The Powers of the letters, diphthongs, triphthongs, and digraphs.

If each simple sound were represented by only one distinct character, and if the alphabet contained a separate character for

each sound, the orthography and pronunciation of words would be very easily acquired ; but as many sounds are represented by different letters, or by a union of letters, and several letters have the same sound, while some sounds have no single separate character to represent them, it is necessary that the different powers of each letter, and union of letters, be accurately known. The union of several letters to express a simple sound, and the use of one letter to express more sounds than one, are called *orthographical expedients*.

Orthographical expedients are resorted to on account of the imperfections of the English alphabet, which may be characterized as deficient, redundant, and ambiguous.

Deficient because there are simple sounds for which it supplies no letter.

Redundant, because some simple sounds are represented by more than one letter.

Ambiguous, because some letters represent more sounds than one.

1. Vowels and their sounds.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. ā, long, | as in fame, aim, day, break. |
| 2. ǣ, short, | „ fat, man, carry, plaid. |
| 3. a, long before r, | „ fare, air, bear ; ere, heir, where'er. |
| 4. ä, grave, | „ far, path, balm, aunt, hearth. |
| 5. ǣ, intermediate, | „ fast, ask, staff, branch, dance, grass |
| 6. â, broad, | „ fall, haul, awl, talk, warm. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. ē, long, | „ mete, meet, fear, seize, field, key. |
| 2. ē, short, | „ met, merry, sell, dead, friend. |
| 3. ê, like ǣ | „ veil, weigh, they, prey. |
| 4. ẽ, short before r, | „ her, fern, term, herd, earth. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. i, long, | „ pine, isle, find, height, aisle, oblige. |
| 2. ɨ, short, | „ pin, ill, fin, sieve, since. |
| 3. î, like ē, | „ pique, marine, machine (Fr. sound of i) |
| 4. ɨ, short before r, | „ fir, firm, bird, virtue, virgin. |

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. o, long, | „ note, boat, toe, owe, four, door, |
| 2. ɔ, short, | „ not, bond, sorrow, coral, |

3. ô, long and close, as in move, do, tomb, lose, moon, food.
4. ö, broad before r, „ nor, corn, form, sort, morning.
5. õ, like ũ, „ love, done, son, worm, does, none.

1. ũ, long, „ cube, tune, pure, feud, beauty.
2. ũ, short, „ cub, tun, fur, putty.
3. û, middle, „ pull, push, put; heard in book, foot, good.
4. ũ, preceded by r, as ô, „ rule, rude, ruby, true.

w, when a vowel, is not used alone, and generally takes the place of *u* in diphthongs, *aw* and *ow* being equivalent to *au* and *ou*.

y, when used as a vowel, has the same powers as *i*.

In unaccented syllables, each of the vowels has a short obscure sound—as palace, fuel, ruin, actor, famous, martyr.

2. Diphthongs and their sounds.

A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels in one sound—as *ou* in out, *oy* in boy.

Diphthongs are classified as *proper* and *improper*.

A *proper diphthong* is one in which both vowels are sounded—as *oi* in boil, *ow* in cōw.

An *improper diphthong* is one in which only one of the vowels is sounded—as *oa* in boat, *ea* in beat, *ee* in feet. Improper diphthongs are sometimes called *digraphs*.

The number of possible combinations of two vowels is thirty-five—as,

aa, ae, ai, ao, au, aw, ay	} Of these, twenty-nine are used. The following six are not used: ii, iu, iw, iy, uu, and uw.
ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey	
ia, ie, ii, io, iu, iw, iy	
oa, oe, oi, oo, ou, ow, oy	
ua, ue, ui, uo, uu, uw, uy	

Ten of these diphthongs may be either proper or improper, according as they are sounded in any given word—as *ou* in fōur and in loud. These are—*ay*, *ie*, *oi*, *ou*, *ow*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *uy*.

The proper diphthongs may be reckoned as twelve—*ay*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *oi*, *ou*, *ow*, *oy*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*.

The proper diphthongs beginning with *i* or *u* differ from the

rest, *i* being sounded like *y*, and *u* like *w*—as in poniard (p^on-
yard), assuage (as-swage.)

There are only five strictly proper diphthongs—*ay* in the affirmative *ay*; *oi* and *oy*, which have the same sound—as in boil, boy; *ou* and *ow*, which have the same sound—as in out and owl.

The improper diphthongs may be reckoned as twenty-six—*aa*, *ae*, *ai*, *ao*, *au*, *aw*, *ay*; *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ew*, *ey*; *ie*; *oa*, *oe*, *oi*, *oo*, *ou*, *ow*; *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *uy*.

These are used as equivalents or substitutes for the vowel sounds—as,

aa for *ā*, as in Aaron; *ǣ*, as in Balaam.

ae „ *ē*, as in æra; *ē*, as in diæresis.

ai „ *ǣ*, as in plaid; *ē*, as in agan; *i*, as in aisle; *ī*, as in villain.

ao „ *ā*, as in gaol, frequently written jail.

au „ *ā*, as in gauge; *ā*, as in aunt; *ā*, as in draft; *ā*, as in caught; *ō*, as in hautboy.

aw „ *ā*, as in lawn.

ay „ *ā*, as in day; *ē*, as in quay; *ē*, as in says (sēz.)

ea „ *ā*, as in steak; *ǣ*, as in heart; *ē*, as in tea; *ē*, as in head.

ee „ *ē*, as in bee; *ī*, as in been.

ei „ *ā*, as in veil; *ā*, as in their; *ē*, as in seine; *ē*, as in heifer; *ī*, as in height; *ī*, as in forfeit.

eo „ *ē*, as in people; *ē*, as in leopard; *ō*, as in yeoman; *ō*, as in georgic; *ū*, as in luncheon.

eu „ *ū*, as in feud; *ū*, as in rheum; *ō*, as in shew, usually written show.

ew „ *ō*, as in sew; *ū*, as in dew.

ey „ *ā*, as in prey; *ē*, as in key.

ie „ *ē*, as in grief; *i*, as in die; *i*, as in sieve.

oa „ *ō*, as in boat; *ō*, as in groat.

oe „ *ō*, as in doe; *ō* in shoe.

oi „ *ī*, as in choir; *ī*, as in tortoise.

oo „ *ō*, as in door; *ō*, as in moon; *ū*, as in flood; *ū*, as in good.

ou for â, as in thought ; ò as in though ; ȝ, as in cough ; ũ, as in rough ; û, as in could.

ow ,, ò, as in know, show.

ua ,, ä, as in guard ; ū, as in mantuamaker.

ue ,, ě, as in guest ; ũ, as in true.

ui ,, ī, as in guide ; ĭ, as in guilt ; ū, as in juice ; ũ, as in fruit.

uo ,, ũ, as in liquor.

uy ,, ī, as in buy.

3. Triphthongs and their sounds.

A *triphthong* is a union of three vowels in one sound—as *oy* in buoy, *eau* in beauty.

Triphthongs are classified as *proper* and *improper*.

A *proper triphthong* is one in which all the vowels are sounded—as buoy.

The only proper triphthong is *uoy*.

An *improper triphthong* is one in which only one or two of the vowels are sounded—as *eau* in beauty.

Improper triphthongs are sometimes called *trigraphs*.

The improper triphthongs may be reckoned as sixteen—*awe*, *aye*; *eau*, *eou*, *ewe*, *eye*; *ieu*, *iew*, *iou*; *oeu*, *owe*; *uai*, *uaw*, *uea*, *uee*. They are used to represent some of the sounds of the vowels—as,

awe for â, as in awe.

aye ,, ä, as in aye.

eau ,, ū, as in beauty ; ò, as in beau.

eou ,, ũ, as in the termination *ceous* (shūs.)

ewe ,, ū, as in ewe.

eye ,, ĭ, as in eye.

ieu ,, ū, as in adieu.

iou ,, ũ, as in the terminations *cious*, *tious* (-hūs.)

iew ,, ū, as in view.

oeu ,, ũ, as in manoeuvre.

owe ,, ò, as in owe.

In the triphthongs beginning with *u*, the *u* is sounded like *w*—as in quail, squaw, squeal, queer.

4. Consonants and their sounds.

b has only one sound—as in *bad*, *tub* ; and is silent after *m* and before *t* in the same syllable—as in *lamb*, *debt* ; except in *succumb*.

c has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u* ; and the sound of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, except in *sceptic* and *scirrhus*, with their derivatives. It is silent in *indict* and its derivatives.

d has one sound—as in *did* ; in some words ending in *ed*, when the *e* becomes silent, *d* has the sound of *t*—as in *mixed* (*mixt*.)

f has one sound—as in *fat*, *snuff* ; in *of* it has the sound of *v*.

g is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*—as in *gave*, *gold*, *gull* ; only exception, *gaol*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, *g* is sometimes hard—as in *get*, *gift*, *foggy* ; but more frequently soft, like *j*—as in *gem*, *giant*, *gymnast*. *g* is silent before *n* in the same syllable—as in *gnat*, *reign*.

h is an aspirate or rough breathing. At the beginning of many words *h* is silent—as *heir*, *honor* ; it is silent also after *r*—as *rheum*, *rhetoric*.

j is a double consonant, like *g* soft—as in *judge* ; it has the sound of *y* in *hallelujah*.

k has only one sound—as in *like*, *kick* ; it is silent before *n*—as in *knife*, *knee*.

l has only one sound—as in *love*, *roll*, *bold* ; it is frequently silent—as in *calf*, *bal*, *talk*, *should*.

m has only one sound—as in *man*, *ram*. The only exception is *account* and its derivatives, now generally written *account*, &c.

n has a simple sound—as in *note*, *ten* ; and a mixed or ringing sound—as in *bank*, *brink*, *anchor*, *angle*. When immediately preceded by *l* or *m* at the end of a syllable, *n* is silent—as in *kiln*, *hymn*.

p has only one sound—as in *pane*, *lap*. It is silent at the beginning of words when immediately followed by *s* or *t*—as in *psalm*, *ptolemaic*.

q has the sound of *k*, and is always followed by *u*.

r, when before a vowel, has a hard, trilling sound—as in *rat*, *run* ; when after a vowel, a soft liquid sound—as in *far*, *farm*. It has a peculiar effect on the sound of the preceding vowel—as in *fare*, *far*, &c. ; *r* is never silent.

a has a hard or hissing sound like *c* soft—as in *sight*, *sun* ; and a soft sound like *z*—as in *news*, *teaches*. It has also the sound of *sh*, and *zh*—as in *censure*, *treasure*.

t has only one sound—as in *time*, *not* ; but when followed by *ia*, *ie*, or *io*, it takes the sound of *sh*—as *partial*, *patient*, *nation* (*parshal*, &c.)

v has only one sound—as in *vale*, *vote*, *love*.

w has only one sound—as in *wine*, *water*. It is silent before **r**—as in *write*, *wreck*.

x has a sharp sound, like *ks*—as in *tax*, *expect* ; and a soft sound, like *gs*—as in *exalt*, *exert*. At the beginning of words it has the sound of *z*—as in *Xenophon*. It has also the sound of *ksh*—as in *fluxion*, *luxury*.

y, as a consonant, has always the same sound—as in *you*, *yet*.

z has the sound of soft *s*—as in *zany*, *zest*. It has also the sound of *zh*—as in *azure*, *seizure*.

5. Digraphs and their sounds.

Some sounds are represented by the union of two consonants, which are called digraphs. These are, *ch*, *ck*, *gh*, *ng*, *ph*, *qu*, *rh*, *sh*, *th*, and *wh*.

ch has the sound of *tsh*—as in *chair*, *church*. When it follows the letters *l* or *n*, it has the sound of *sh*—as in *filch*, *bench*. In words taken from the French, it has also the sound of *sh*—as in *chaise*, *machine*.

In words derived from the ancient languages, **ch** is generally hard—as in *anarchy*, *chasm*, *echo* ; *exceptions*—*chart*, *charter*, *charity*. **ch** is always hard when followed by *l* or *r*—as in *chloroform*, *Christian*.

In the prefix *arch*, signifying chief, **ch** is soft before a consonant, and hard before a vowel—as in *archbishop*, *architect*.

ck is silent in *drachm*, *schism*, and *yacht*.

ck is equivalent to *k* or the hard sound of *c*—as in *brick*, *locket*.

gh has the sound of *f*—as in *laugh*, *rough*. When it occurs at the beginning of a word, it has the sound of *g* hard—as in *ghost* ; when at the end of a word, it is frequently silent—as in *dough*, *though*. It is always silent before *t*—as in *light*, *height*, *fraught* ;

except in draught. In a few words it has the sound of *k*—as hough, lough; and in hiccough it has the sound of *p*.

The different sounds of *ough* are exemplified in the following lines —

“’Tis not an easy task to show
How *ough* sound; since though
An Irish lough, and English slough,
And cough, and hiccough, all allow
Differ as much as tough and through,
There seems no reason why they do.”

ng has a ringing or nasal sound—as in ring, sung. When a syllable ending in *ng* is followed by another syllable beginning with a vowel or *l*, in many words the sound of the *g* is doubled—as in anger, angle, stronger, finger. There are *exceptions*—as singer, ringer, hanger, &c.

ph has the sound of *f*—as in phisic, philosophy. In nephew it has the sound of *r*; and in naphtha, diphthong, triphthong, &c., it has the sound of *p*; and when it precedes *th*, at the beginning of a word, it is silent—as in *phthisic* (tíz'-ic).

qu has the sound of *kwe*—as in quill, quarrel. In many words derived from the French it has the sound of *k*—as in etiquette, mosque, liquor.

rh has the sound of *r*—as in rhetoric, catarrh.

sh has only one sound—as in should, shall, crash, push.

th has a hard or a plete sound—as in thin, earth; and a soft or vocal sound—as in this, breathe. In a few words it has the sound of *t*—as in Thomas, thyme.

wh is sounded as if written *kwe*—as in when, whip. In some words it has the sound of *h*—as in who, whole.

c, *s*, *sc*, and *z*, when followed by *e* or *i*, in the termination of many words, have the sound of *sh*—as in ocean, social, mansion, nation.

3. General Rules for the use of capital letters.

The following classes of words should begin with a capital letter:—

I. The chief words in the title of books, when referred to by name—as Thomson's Seasons, The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments,

2. The first word of every book, tract, essay, &c., and of their divisions, chapters, sections, paragraphs; and of every sentence, or of a clause separately numbered; and of every example or direct quotation.

3. All the names and attributes of Deity, and frequently the substitutes for them when emphatic—as, The Almighty, Eternal, and All-wise God, our Father in Heaven; and Jesus Christ our Mediator and Redeemer; and the Holy Spirit the Comforter—“The hope of my spirit turns trembling to Thee.”

4. All proper names of persons, places, or things; all titles of honor and respect, and epithets of distinction—as, Saul of Tarsus; The Queen of Great Britain; Aunt Mary; Brother Paul; Rev. Dr Chalmers; John Brown, Jun., Esq.

5. Compound proper names, which are written without a hyphen, should have but one capital letter—as Eastport, Whitehaven, Newfoundland; but when the word East, West, North, South, or New, distinguishes a place by way of contrast, then two capitals may be used—as East Cowes and West Cowes; New Hampshire; New York.

6. Words derived from proper names; the names of the months and days—as Roman, Canadian; January, Monday.

7. The first word of every line in poetry, the pronoun I, and the interjection O—as, When I return I will call upon you;

“Few are thy days, O child of dust.”

8. Words of special importance, and such as denote the principal subject of the composition—as, The Reformation produced extensive and permanent results; The memories of the Revolution still rouse the hearts of the people.

4. Syllables.

A syllable is an articulate sound uttered by one effort of the voice, and represented by one or more letters—as O, or ought.

A word of one syllable is called a Monosyllable.

A word of two syllables is called a Dissyllable.

A word of three syllables is called a Trisyllable.

A word of more than three syllables is called a Polysyllable.

Syllabication is the division of words into syllables.

Each vowel, except *w*, may form a syllable of itself ; but a consonant, without a vowel, cannot form a syllable.

The proper syllabication of English words is attended with much difficulty ; and it will vary according as the word is divided to show its derivation, or to exhibit its pronunciation.

In dividing words into syllables we are guided chiefly by the ear. No rules can be given which will apply in every case.

The following rules will furnish some assistance to the learner :—

1. Letters forming diphthongs or digraphs must not be separated—as church-es, watch-es, cough-ing, walk-ing.

2. Two vowels coming together, and not forming a diphthong, must be placed in distinct syllables—as la-i-ty, a-e-ri-al.

3. Derivative and grammatical terminations should generally be separated from the root to which they have been added—as, harmless, great-ly, teach-er, teach-est, man-hood, free-dom, na-tion, pe-ti-tion.

4. Compound words should be divided into the simple words which compose them—as, rail-road, ice-house, never the-less.

5. A single consonant, between two vowels, should be joined with the vowel which it modifies in utterance—as fe-ver, riv-er, co-lon, fel-on, ex-ist, ob-lit-er-a-tion.

6. A word at the end of a line may be divided, if necessary ; but the letters forming a syllable must not be separated.

The different syllables of a polysyllable are sometimes distinguished as the first, second, third, fourth, &c., beginning with the first syllable of the word.

Sometimes they are named, beginning with the last syllable of the word, thus :—

The final syllable is called the last, or ultimate.

The last syllable but one is called the penult, (*almost last*.)

The last syllable but two is called the antepenult, (*before the almost last*.)

The last syllable but three is called the preantepenult, (*before the one before the almost last*.)

The first syllable of a word is generally called the first ; and if a word has more than five syllables, all except the last four are reckoned from the first.

Divide the following Words into Syllables, and apply the proper name to each Syllable: Apparition, benevolently, contemporaneous,

preantepenultimate, incomprehensibility, aeration, spontaneity, despatches, corollary, pertinacious, gaseous, notwithstanding, pigeon.

5. Words.

A word is one or more syllables spoken or written, as the sign of an idea, or some modification of an idea.

Words may be distinguished as to their *formation*, or their *form*.

Words, as to their *formation*, are either primitive or derivative; as to their *form*, they are either simple or compound.

A *primitive* word is one that is not derived from any other word—as man, book, good, great, make.

A *derivative* word is one which is formed from some other simple word—as manhood, goodness, maker.

A *simple* word is one that is not composed of other words—as watch, glass, house, light, less.

A *compound* word is one that is composed of two or more simple words—as watchman, glasshouse, nevertheless.

Permanent compounds are generally written as one word—as bookseller, schoolmaster; others, which may be regarded as temporary compounds, have the different parts united by a hyphen—as good-natured, laughter-loving, negro-merchant, love-lighted.

Compounds regularly united, and taking but one accent, should be written without a hyphen—as gentleman, railroad, steamboat.

When the parts of a compound word do not readily coalesce, or when each part retains its original accent, the hyphen should be placed between them—as lotus-cater, many-handed, rosy-fingered.

Words otherwise liable to be misunderstood should be joined together or written separately as the meaning and construction may require. A glass house is a house made of glass; but a glass-house is a building where glass is made. A negro merchant means a person of color, who is engaged in trade; but a negro-merchant means a man who buys and sells negroes.

When two or more compound words are connected in one sentence, each of them should be fully expressed—thus, seven or eighteen, should not be used for seventeen or eighteen.

SECTION II.

ORTHOEPY (Gr., *orthos*, correct, and *epos*, a word.)

ORTHOEPY treats of the proper pronunciation of words.

Orthography treats of words as they are written; orthoepy treats of words as they are spoken. The one deals with what is addressed to the eye; the other, with what is addressed to the ear.

The pronunciation of the English language is in great measure arbitrary. Good present usage is always the highest authority; but as usage varies at different times, and in different places, a perfect and permanent system of pronunciation is unattainable. With regard to many words, there is an acknowledged disagreement among the best orthoepists.

It is exceedingly difficult, by any system of notation, to indicate accurately every sound of each letter; and even though the notation were more perfect than it is, it was even more difficult delicately to apply the correct sign in each case. An approximation to perfect accuracy is all that can be attempted.

The irregularities, arising from the composite character of the language, are so numerous, that few rules can be constructed to which there would not be a long list of exceptions. A few general directions may be given which will greatly aid the young learner. It must never be forgotten, however, that a correct, distinct, and unaffected pronunciation can only be acquired by careful attention to the best speakers and readers of the language, and by frequent practice.

Every lesson in spelling should be also an exercise in pronunciation, and classified lists of words have been prepared to aid the pupil in acquiring a right and ready pronunciation.

Pronunciation, as distinct from elocution or reading, is the utterance of words, taken separately.

The *proper pronunciation* of a word includes a distinct *articulation* and a correct *accent*.

1. Articulation.

Articulation is the utterance by the organs of speech of the elements of vocal language.

Articulation should be full, clear, and distinct.

A distinct articulation is greatly promoted by protracting all such vowel sounds as will admit of it.

2. Accent.

Accent is a prominence given to one or more syllables of a word, by a special stress of the voice.

1. Every word of more than one syllable has one accented syllable—as *ac'cent*, *acce'nt*.

2. Many polysyllables have two or more syllables accented, which are distinguished as primary and secondary—as in *ad'ver'tise'*, *ap'pella'tion*, *val''etu'dina'rian*. The secondary accent is much weaker than the primary, and is only used for the sake of greater distinctness in pronouncing long words.

3. The general tendency of the English language is to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables, and on the antepenult of polysyllables—as in *ab'sence*, *dis'tance*, *vir'tue*, *ap'athy*, *big'o'try*, *abil'ity*, *infirm'ity*, *contrari'ety*, *ceremo'nious*.

4. In verbs of two syllables the tendency is to place the accent on the second syllable—as in *beli'ever*, *dev'ote*. This is frequently done to distinguish the verb from a noun or adjective spelled similarly—as *ab'sent*, *abs'e'nt*, *collect*, *colle'ct*.

5. Words adopted from the Latin language into the English, without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent—as in *acu'men*, *cura'tor*, *deco'rum*.

Some words of that class have, however, conformed to the English analogy, and are accented on the antepenult—as *or'ator*, *sen'a'tor*.

6. Words ending in *ial*, *ian*, *ient*, *eous*, *ious*, or *ion*, preceded by *c*, *g*, *s*, or *t*, have the accent on the penult—as in *dissen'sion*, *medita'tion*, *farina'ceous*, *pugna'cious*, *coura'geous*, *conta'gious*, *dissen'sious*, *content'ious*, *par'tial*, *provin'cial*, *arithmeti'cian*, *an'cient*.

7. Words ending in *ic* generally have the accent on the penult; those ending in *ical*, on the antepenult—as in *algebra'ic*, *har-mon'ic*; *fanat'ical*, *poet'ical*.

8. Words ending in *tle*, *ef'y*, *if'y*, *ety*, *ity*, *graphy*, *logy*, *loquy*, *mathy*, *pathy*, *metry*, *tomy*, *meter*, *gonal*, *fiuent*, *fluous*,

porous, and *vorous*, have the accent on the antepenult—as, *forti'tude*, *rar'efy*, *ter'rify*, *sati'ety*, *legal'ity*, *geog'raphy*, *geology*, *col'loquy*, *ap'athy*, *geom'etry*, *anat'omy*, *thermom'eter*, *diag'onal*, *super'fluous*, *affluent*, *ovip'arous*, *canniv'orous*.

9. There are some cases in which the usual place of the accent is changed :

(1.) When words are used in contrast—as,

It is easier to give than to for'give.

He must in'crease, but I must de'crease.

(2.) Poets sometimes change the usual accent to suit the measure or rhyme.

3. Rules for Spelling.

1. Monosyllables ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant—as *muff*, *mill*, *mass*.

Exceptions—*clef*, *if*, *of*, *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *is*, *his*, *this*, *us*, *pus*, *thus*.

Monosyllables and English verbs ending in *e* take *ck* for *ce*, as, *rack*, *rock*, *attack*. Words derived from the classics have *e* alone—as *music*, *maniac*, *public*.

Exceptions—*arc*, *orc*, *iac*, *roc*, *soc*.

2. Words ending in any other consonant than *f*, *l*, or *s*, do not double the final letter—as *rob*, *rod*, *rug*, *run*, *cup*, *cur*, *cat*.

Exceptions—*abb*, *ebb*, *add*, *odd*, *egg*, *inn*, *err*, *butt*, *buzz*, *fuzz*, and sometimes *ragg*, *burr*, and *purr*.

3. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or by a vowel after *qu*, double the final consonant before an affix, beginning with a vowel—as *rob*, *robbeth*; *admit*, *admitt'ing*; *acquit*, *acquitt'ed*.

Exception—When the accent is changed, the consonant is not doubled—as *prefer*, *preference*.

4. Words ending with a final consonant, not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, do not double the consonant before an affix—as *spoil*, *spoiler*; *complain*, *complaining*; *differ*, *difference*; *garden*, *gardener*.

Exceptions—

(1.) *Biass'd*, *worshipper*, &c., and *woollen*.

(2.) Final *l*, preceded by a single vowel, is generally doubled before the affix—as counselling, libelling, travelling, &c. As to this practice there is great diversity of opinion. Some say that there should be no exception to the general rule.

Words ending in *l* which double the Final Consonant, contrary to the Rule.

apparel	embowel	laurel	quarrel
bevel	enamel	level	ravel
bowel	equal	libel	revel
cancel	gambol	marshal	rival
carol	gospel	marvel	rowel
cavil	gravel	model	shovel
channel	grovel	panel	shrivel
chisel	handsel	parcel	snivel
counsel	imperil	pencil	tassel
cudgel	jewel	peril	trammel
dishevel	kennel	pistol	travel
drivel	label	pommel	unkennel
duel			

5. Words ending in a double letter preserve it double in all derivatives formed either by an affix or a prefix ; as wooer, seeing, shrillness, oddly, agreeable, foresee, repass, enthrall, undersell, superadd.

Exceptions—

(1.) When *ee* comes before *e*, and *ll* before *l*, one of the letters is dropped—as freer, skillless, fully.

(2.) Some words ending in double *ll* drop one *l* before *ful* and *ness*—as skilful, dulness, fulness.

6. Words ending with silent *e* retain the *e* before an affix beginning with a consonant, but drop it if the affix begins with a vowel—as peaceful, graceless, extremely, lodgement, removal, raving, loving, truism.

Exceptions—

(1.) Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before *able* or *ous*, to preserve the soft sound of these letters—as in traceable, changeable, outrageous.

(2.) The *e* is retained in shoeing, hoeing, singeing, swingeing.

and tingeing ; in the last three, to distinguish them from singing, swinging, and tingling.

(3.) The *e* is omitted in duly, truly, wholly, awful, argument ; and generally in judgment, abridgment, and acknowledgment.

7. Words in *y*, when preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i* before all affixes except *ing*, but when *y* is preceded by a vowel it remains unchanged ; as glory, glories, glorify, glorying ; pray, prayer, praying.

Exceptions—

(1.) Compound words—as mercy-seat, pennyworth ; beauteous, and piteous ; slyness, slyly ; shyness, shyly ; babyish, babyhood, and ladyhood.

(2.) Laid, paid, said, staid, lain, daily, obeisant, and obedience.

8. Compound words generally retain the spelling of the simple words which compose them—as wherein, shoemaker, innkeeper, kneading-trough.

Exceptions—

(1.) In permanent compounds, or in derivatives in which they are not the roots, *all* and *full* drop one *l*—as in handful, careful, fulfil, always, already, withal.

(2.) When three letters of the same kind come together, one of them is dropped, or else a hyphen is used—as chaffinch, Rosshire or Ross-shire.

(3.) Chilblain, welcome, and welfare drop one *l* ; shepherd, wherever, and whosoever drop an *e* ; and wherefore and therefore assume an *e*.

9. When a prefix ends in a consonant, the consonant is generally retained ; but it is often changed, for euphony, into the same letter with which the root begins, or one which blends readily with it—as *ad* in accede, *con* in colloquy or corrode, *il* in illegal, improve, irregular, ignoble.

Exercises.

(Many similar ones to be given by the Teacher.)

1. Add the affixes, *er*, *est*, *ed*, *th*, or *ing* to the following words :—fat, sad, wet, blot, chon, dub, nip, nod, quit, throbb, trim, tug, wag, whet, die, fit, knit, plot, shre, sin, spin, winp, wrap.

2. Add any of the affixes which are applicable to the following words—as *est, er, ing, ed, er, able, ance, ent, ence*:—abhor, allot, appeal, begin, compel, concur, confer, coquet, distil, enrol, equip, forbid, fulfil, incur, instal, omit, patrol, prefer, rebel, refit, regret, repel, submit, transfer, trepan, unfit, unman.

3. Add suitable affixes to the following words:—differ, credit, offer, glimmer, murmur, counsel, covet, jewel, gallop, limit, pamper, apparel, enamel, equal, label, marshal, rebel, rival, shovel, travel, worship, boil, conceal, despoil, impair, proceed, refrain, shriek, retreat, reveal.

4. Add *ly, ful, ness, able, ish, ous, ment, or ity* to the following words:—fearless, peace, grace, amiable, lucrative, ripe, profane, taste, shame, defence, blame, rogue, sense, grieve, courage, humane, abridge, lodge, judge.

5. Add *s, er, est, ing, or ed* to day, dairy, ditty, key, toy, copy, cry, marry, defy, delay, rally, survey, study, shoe, vie, vary, way, weary.

4. Punctuation.

In written language a number of diacritical marks are used to indicate the grammatical and logical divisions of a discourse.

Punctuation is the art of dividing a literary composition into sentences, and parts of sentences, by means of certain marks or points, for the purpose of showing the mutual relations of the words, and of expressing more clearly the meaning of the writer.

The art of punctuation depends chiefly upon the principles of grammar, and is designed to assist the reader in understanding what he reads. As many of the marks used, however, have a rhetorical, as well as a grammatical significance, a thorough acquaintance with their use is indispensable to good reading.

The comma, semicolon, colon, and period, are used chiefly for grammatical purposes; the dash, parenthesis, exclamation, and interrogation points have a rhetorical, as well as a grammatical, character.

There is some diversity in the use of these marks, in the practice of different authors; yet, on the whole, the difficulty in this respect is not greater than in spelling or pronunciation.

The following examples will illustrate the importance of a correct punctuation :—

1. " My name is Norval on the Grampian hills.
My father feeds his flock a frugal swain ;
Whose constant cares were to increase his store."
2. " My name is Norval.* On the Grampian hills,
My father feeds his flock ; a frugal swain,
Whose constant cares were to increase his store."
3. " Every lady in this land,
Hath twenty nails upon each hand ;
Five and twenty on hands and feet.
And this is true, without deceit."
4. " Every lady in this land
Hath twenty nails : upon each hand
Five ; and twenty on hands and feet.
And this is true, without deceit."

A BARBER'S SIGN.

(As understood by the Customer.)

5. " What do you think ?
I'll shave you for nothing,
And give you some drink."

(As explained by the Barber.)

6. " What ! do you think
I'll shave you for nothing,
And give you some drink ?"

The Names and Uses of the Points, and other Marks used in Writing and Printing.

(,) The *comma* is used to mark the smallest grammatical division of a sentence, and generally indicates a short pause in reading.

(;) The *semicolon* is used to separate the parts of a compound sentence which are not so closely connected as those separated by a comma ; and requires a longer pause in reading than the comma.

* Read each quotation as differently punctuated ; and mark the difference in meaning.

(;) The *colon* is used to separate the parts of a compound sentence, which are not so closely connected as those separated by a comma. It is generally placed after a clause complete in itself, and it requires a longer pause in reading than a semi-colon.

(.) The *period* is used to mark an entire and independent sentence, whether simple or compound ; and it requires a full pause in reading. It is also used after abbreviations.

(?) The *note of interrogation* is used to show that a question is asked.

(!) The *note of exclamation* is used to denote a pause with some strong emotion of joy, wonder, grief, &c.

() The *parentheses* are used to distinguish an explanatory clause or phrase inserted between the parts of a sentence, which is usually read more rapidly, and in a lower tone.

[] The *brackets* are used to enclose an inserted passage, or word of explanation.

— The *brace* is used to connect several words, sentences, or lines which have something in common.

(—) The *dash* is used to denote an abrupt or emphatic pause, or a change in the subject or sentiment.

(') The *apostrophe* is used to denote the possessive case, or the elision of one or more letters of a word.

(“ ”) The *marks of quotation* are used to indicate that the words or passage, included by them, are quoted from some other book or writing.

(—) or (* * *) The *ellipsis* is used to indicate the designed omission of some letters, words, or sentences.

(-) The *hyphen* is used to connect the parts of a compound word, or to divide a word into syllables. When placed at the end of a line, it shows that a part of the word is placed at the beginning of the next line.

(^) The *caret* is used to show where words or letters are to be inserted which have been accidentally omitted in writing.

(§) The *section* is used to divide a book or chapter into parts.

(¶) The *paragraph* is used to indicate the beginning of a new subject. It is chiefly used in the Bible.

(☞) The *index* is used to point out something to which the reader's attention is specially called.

(*) The *asterisk*. (+) The *dagger*. (‡) The *double dagger*. (||) The *parallels*. The small letters of the alphabet, as ^a ^b ^c &c., and numerical figures, as ¹ ² ³ &c., are used to indicate a reference to notes in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

(¨) The *diæresis* is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they belong to two distinct syllables—as in *aërial*.

(5) The *cedilla* is a mark placed under the letter *c*, to show that it has the sound of *s*—as in *façade*.

(´) (˘) (ˆ) The *accents*, called the acute, the grave, and the circumflex, are used to mark the accented syllables of words, or to indicate the inflections of the voice in reading.

(-) (˘) (ˆ) (¨) (ˆ) The *marks of quantity* are used to indicate the sounds of the vowels in pronunciation.

..... *Leaders* are a series of dots used to guide the eye to the end of a line for the completion of the sense.

(,) (—) A *double comma* or *dash* is used to indicate that what is expressed in the line and word immediately above it, is to be understood ; as—

John Jones, Esq.....London.

Peter Pence, „ „

For general examples, pupils are referred to their reading books.

SECTION III.

ELOCUTION OR READING.

A good pronunciation comprises a full and open enunciation of the long vowel sounds, a clear articulation of the consonants, a forcible and well-placed accent, and a distinct utterance of the unaccented syllables.

Pronunciation has reference to words, and *elocution* to sentences.

Elocution is the graceful utterance of words that are formed into sentences, and should convey the meaning clearly, impressively, and agreeably.

Good reading is both a graceful and a useful accomplishment ; and, when rightly practised, is a healthy exercise.

In learning to read, the utmost care should be taken, and no pains spared, to learn to read well.

No system of rules can be given which will prove of much use in acquiring a good elocution ; good examples, oral instruction, and frequent practice are requisite.

From the very commencement, pupils should be trained to *correct habits* of reading, rather than required to learn any *formal rules*. Indeed, rules are only serviceable when they aid in acquiring correct habits. A frequent reference to rules is likely to prove a hindrance to progress.

Great attention should be paid to the position of the reader, so that all the organs upon which the power of the voice depends may have free scope for easy action.

The reader should stand or sit erect, and hold the book in such a way as not to make it necessary for him to droop the head, or to contract the chest.

The object of learning to read is twofold : first, that knowledge may be readily acquired ; and second, that knowledge may be clearly and pleasantly communicated.

No person can be said to read well who does not read both *intelligently* and *intelligibly*, and the latter always implies the former.

A monotonous, measured, drawling, or hesitating manner should be carefully guarded against.

The reader should endeavor fully to comprehend the ideas and emotions intended to be expressed by each sentence read, and then read it as it would naturally be spoken under the circumstances.

Elocution, or good reading, in addition to a correct pronunciation, requires a knowledge of *emphasis*, *pauses*, *tones*, and *inflection*.

1. Emphasis.

Emphasis is a peculiar stress of the voice laid upon some particular word or words in a sentence to mark their special significance and importance.

The proper placing of emphasis in the utterance of a sentence is of the utmost importance, as a change of emphasis frequently changes the meaning of the sentence.

Example—

Did you give a book to *John*? No, sir; I gave it to *Henry*.
 Did you give a *book* to John? No, sir; I gave him a *pen*.
 Did you *give* a book to John? No, sir; he *took* it.
 Did *you* give a book to John? No, sir; *Henry* gave it to him.
 Did you give a book to John? No, sir; I did *not*.

The same words constitute a different question, and require a different answer according to the word on which the emphasis is placed. So in the next example the affirmation varies with the changed emphasis.

Example—

James was obedient to his teacher; *John* was not.
 James *was* obedient to his teacher; he is not *now*.
 James was *obedient* to his teacher; but he was not *respectful*.
 James was obedient to *his* teacher; not to *mine*.
 James was obedient to his *teacher*; not to his *companion*.

To emphasize correctly we must be able to read intelligently. The following rules may aid the learner:—

1. Words important in meaning, and peculiarly significant, are emphatic; as—

Grave, gloomy, and peculiar, he sat upon the throne, a scepter'd hermit.

Never *despair*; never be *discouraged*; however *stormy* the heavens, however *dark* the way, however *great* the difficulty.

Charge! Chester, *charge!* *On!* Stanley, *on!*

Sometimes a whole clause is emphatic; as—

Heaven and earth will witness, if *Heaven must fall*, that we are innocent.

I know not what course *others* will take; but as for *me*, *give me liberty, or give me death!*

2. Words opposed to each other in meaning are emphatic by contrast ; as—

It is more blessed to *give* than to *receive*.

He that knows *himself*, knows *others*.

He must increase, I must decrease.

Be *wise* as *serpents*, and *harmless* as *doves*.

There is a difference between *giving* and *forgiving*.

Emphasis has the effect, in some cases of contrast, of changing the place of the accent,—3rd and 5th examples.

3. Words used in counting or numbering, or when they are repeated in a list, are emphatic.

2. Pauses.

Pauses are cessations in utterance, which serve to relieve the reader or speaker, and to render language more intelligible and pleasing.

1. Pauses are of three kinds : *Distinctive*, *Emphatic*, and *Poetical*.

The *distinctive pauses* are such as are required by the sense, and their duration should be proportionate to the degree of connection between the clauses or sentences uttered. The shortest should allow time to relieve the voice by taking breath.

The *emphatic pauses* are such as call the hearer's attention to something that has been said, or is about to be uttered, and may be made either immediately before, or just after, something which the speaker thinks specially important.

The effect of such a pause is like that of a strong emphasis, and should not be too frequently employed.

The *poetical pauses* are such as are peculiar to the reading of poetical composition, and relate to the harmony of numbers.

There are two well marked, called the *final* and *caesural* pauses.

The *final pause* marks the end of each line to the ear.

The *caesural pause* commonly divides the line near the middle. Sometimes more than one caesural pause occurs in the same line.

2. In reading, the utmost attention should be paid to the

proper use of the pauses, as they greatly modify and enforce the meaning of what is read.

3. A correct elocution may demand a pause where the grammatical construction does not require the insertion even of a comma, and sometimes a comma may be correctly used where a good reader would find no occasion to pause.

4. The ordinary marks of punctuation, which indicate the grammatical construction, and assist in exhibiting the meaning of the writer to the eye of the reader, are insufficient as a guide to the reader in his attempt to convey that meaning to the ear of the hearer.

Hence the use of rhetorical pauses, the length and frequency of which must be determined by the nature of the subject, and by the taste and judgment of the reader.

3. Tones.

Tones are those modulations of the voice which depend upon the feelings of the speaker, and give *expression* to reading. They are the natural language of the emotions.

1. Each strong feeling or passion has its appropriate tone.

The tone of love is soft and smooth; of anger, strong and vehement; of joy, quick and clear; of sorrow, low and tender; of fear, tremulous and hesitating; of courage, full and loud.

"In exordiums, the voice should be low yet clear; in narrations, distinct; in reasonings, slow; in persuasions, strong. It should thunder in anger; soften in sorrow; and melt in love."

2. *Expression* affects both the *pitch* and *movement* of the voice.

Pitch of voice refers to the note or key on which we read or speak.

The pitch may be regarded as *high*, *middle*, and *low*.

The *middle pitch* is that used in ordinary conversation.

The *high pitch* is that used when the voice is raised above the ordinary conversational tone.

The *low pitch* is that used when the voice falls below the ordinary conversational tone.

Movement refers to the time or rate of uttering words and

sentences. Movement may be regarded as *rapid*, *moderate*, or *slow*.

3. Language not expressing strong emotion, as most narrative, descriptive, and historical writings, should be read on the middle pitch, in a conversational tone, and with the moderate movement.

4. Language which is grave, grand, or sublime, should generally be read on the low pitch, and with a deliberate utterance.

5. Language of joy, mirth, or other pleasurable emotions, should be read on a key a little above the middle pitch, with a smooth, flowing voice, and a rapid movement.

6. Language of declamation and passion should be read with a distinct and forcible utterance, the pitch and movement varying according to the intensity of the emotions.

4. Inflection.

Inflection is the variation of the voice in passing from one key or pitch into another, higher or lower.

1. There are four distinctions with regard to inflection, viz. : the *rising* inflection, the *falling* inflection, the *circumflex*, and *monotone*.

The *rising* inflection is the upward slide of the voice.

The *falling* inflection is the downward slide of the voice.

The *circumflex* is the union of the falling and rising inflections on the same syllable or word, producing a slight undulation of the voice.

The *monotone* is a protracted sameness of sound on successive syllables or words.

2. The direction of the inflections must, in all cases, be determined by the sense of the passage read.

3. The rising inflection is used much more frequently than the falling.

4. The emphasis of a falling inflection is much stronger than that of a rising inflection.

The following general rules may prove useful to the teacher or advanced pupil :—

1. Questions which can be answered by yes or no, generally take

the rising inflection ; all other questions, the falling. The answers in both cases, take the falling inflection.

2. Negation, as opposed to affirmation, takes the rising inflection, and the latter the falling ; comparison and contrast follow the same rule.

3. Expressions of tender emotion and expostulation take the rising inflection ; and the expression of strong emotion and authority require the falling.

4. Clauses which leave the sense unfinished take the rising ; when the sense is finished the falling inflection is used.

5. Hypothetical expressions, an implied contrast, sarcasm, and irony, require the union of both inflections.

6. Passages of solemn denunciation, sublime description, or reverential awe, are often read without inflection.

Exercises on Inflection.

Rule 1. Do you think he will come to-day? No; I think he will come to-morrow. Does the law which thou hast violated denounce vengeance against thee? Behold that law fulfilled. Who ever left the precincts of mortality without casting a trembling eye on the scene that is before him? Am I, then, to live beyond the grave? Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Are you going? I say, are you going? Will the Lord cast off for ever? and will He be favorable no more? Is His mercy clean gone for ever? Doth His promise fail for evermore? Hath God forgotten to be gracious? Hath He in anger shut up His tender mercies? *Scilah.* Who say the people that I am?

Has God, thou fool, worked solely for thy good?

Thy joy, thy pastime, thy attire, thy food?

Who for thy table feeds the wanton fawn,

For him as kindly spreads the flowery lawn.

Rule 2. I did not *love* him. I *admired* him. I said he was a good soldier, not a good citizen. I came to *love* Caesar, not to *praise* him. Homer was the greater *poet*, Virgil the better *artist*; in the one, we must admire the man, in the other, the work. Thy honor, and dishonor thy evil report, and good report; as deceivers, and yet true; as unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and yet behold we live; as punished, and yet killed; as miserable, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things. Does he speak rationally, or irrationally?

Rule 3. O brother! dear brother! do not leave us.

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hover'd thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun?

Is your father well, the old man of whom ye spake? Is he yet alive?

Woe unto you Pharisees! woe unto you scribes!

The charge I deny; the accuser I defy.

What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in action, how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a god!

Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise.

You blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things!

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day;
The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea;
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Rule 4. The great, the good, the honored, the noble, the wealthy, alike pass away.

Ye hills and dales, ye rivers, woods, and plains,
And ye that live and move, fair creatures, tell,
Tell if ye saw, how I came thus; how here?

The applause of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes,
Their lot forbade; nor circumscribed alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined;
Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

In the beginning God made the heavens and the earth, and the earth was without form and void; and darkness was on the face of the deep: and the Spirit of God moved on the face of the waters.

Rule 5. If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear? And but for these vile guns, he would himself have been a soldier.

If it will feed nothing else, it will feed my revenge.

Hath a dog money? Is it possible a cur can lend two thousand ducats?

Hamlet, you have your father much offended.
Madam, you have my father much offended.

They tell us to be moderate` ; but they, they are to revel in profusion`.

I did not give a sixpence`. I did not give a sixpence`.

Hume said he would go twenty miles to hear Whitfield preach.

No', no , my lord` ; wish not a mán from England.

Rule 6. And one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of Hosts. The whole earth is full of His glory.

Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and ever.

In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep falleth on men, fear came upon me, and trembling, which made all my bones to shake. Then a spirit passed before my face : the hair of my flesh stood up. It stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof ; an image was before mine eyes, there was silence, and I heard a voice saying, Shall mortal man be more just than God ? Shall a man be more pure than his Maker ?

fringe		quiz	swift
frith		rythm	swinge
gill	mill	rick	switch
gills	mince	ri'tt	thick
give	mint	rinse	think
glimpse	niche	risk	tinge
glyph	nick	schism	trick
guild	nymph	scrip	twinge
guilt	phiz	script	twist
hinge	plinth	shift	twitch
hint	prick	shrink	whisk
hiss	print	sieve	whist
hitch	prism	since	wing
hymn	quick	squill	wring
imp	quill	squint	wrist
jilt	quit		

12. The sound *oi* *ō*—as in *nōte*.

bloat	dolt	known	shoal
board	dough	loath	shown
boast	floor	loathe	soap
bold	float	loaves	source
borne	fold	most	stroll
boll	folk	mould	stove
bowl	force	moult	strove
bourn	ford	mourn	sword
broach	forge	poll	sworn
brogue	ghost	porch	though
brooch	goad	pork	throat
chose	gourd	port	throw
chrome	gross	prone	toast
close	growth	prose	torn
clothes	hoarse	quote	vogue
coarse	hoe	roast	woe
comb	home	roe	wold
corps	horde	rogue	wore
course	host	row	worn
court	jolt	scold	wrote
doe	knoll	scope	zone

13. The sound of *ö*—as in *nöt*; and *a* having the same sound.

block	dross	lough (ck)	squat
blond	floss	mosque	swamp
blotch	frock	moss	swan
bronze	froth	notch	throb
clock	loss	prompt	throng
cloth	gloss	quash	tongs
conch	golf	scoff	trough
copse	hock	scotch	wasp
cough	hough (ck)	shock	watch
crook	knock	shone	what
cross	knot	solve	wrong
dodge	lock	squash	yacht

14. The sound of *ô*—as in *môve*; and *û* having the same sound.

bloom	fruit	prune	spool
booth	gout	rheum	spruce
brew	grew	roost	through
bruise	groove	rouge	tomb
bruit	group	rude	tooth
brute	hoof	rule	tour
chew	loose	school	troup
choose	lose	screw	truce
croup	mood	shoe	true
coo	moor	shoot	truth
crude	moose	shrewd	whom
cruise	noose	smooth	whose
crews	ooze	soothe	would
fool	prove	soup	wound

15. The sound of *ö* in *nör*, slightly differing from *ö* in *nöt*

born	horn	norm	sorn
cord	horse	norse	sort
cork	lord,	north	torch
corn	lorn	orb	torque
corpse	morgue	ore	torsk
form	morn	short	tort
gorge	mort	sord	

16. The sound of *ũ*—as in *tũb*; and *õ* having the same sound.

blood	drudge	munch	struck
blunt	flung	none	strut
blush	flush	nudge	stump
bump	front	numb	surge
bunch	furze	once	touch
chough	glove	one	thump
chuck	grudge	pluck	tongue
church	gruff	plumb	tough
come	hump	plunge	trump
crumb	hunch	punch	truss
crutch	judge	rhomb	word
does	jump	rough	world
dost	lump	rush	worm
dove	lungs	slough	worse
dumb	month	snuff	worst
done	mulct	son	worth
dunce	mumps	sponge	young

17. The sound of *ũ* long—as in *tũbe*.

blew	flew	juice	spume
blue	flue	knew	stew
eue	flume	lieu	sue
dew	flute	lure	suit
due	glue	mew	tune
ewe	glume	mute	view
feud	huge	pew	yew
few	jew	sluice	you

18. The sound of *ũ*—as in *pũll*; and *oo* having the same sound.

book	crook	hood	stood
brook	food	room	tomb
bull	foot	shook	wolf
cook	full	should	wolves
could	good	soot	would

19. The sound of *ou* and *ow*, the same sound as in *out*, and *owl*.

bough	bound	brow	brown
-------	-------	------	-------

browse	fount	mouse	scowl
cloud	frown	mouth	shroud
couch	gown	now	slough
crowd —	grouse	ounce	sour
doubt	growl	plough	spouse
drought	hound	pounce	trow
drown •	house	rouse	trout
drowse	howl	scour	vouch
flounce	lounge	scout	vow
flour	mound	scow	wound

20. The sound of *oi* and *oy*, the same sound as in boil and boy

broil	foil	joist	soil
choice	foist	joy	spoil
coif	groin	loin	toil
coil	hoist	point	toise
coin	hoy	poise	toy
coy	joint	quoit	voice

21. Words ending in *ow* which have sometimes the sound of *ou* as in out, and sometimes that of *o* as in nō. The first of each pair has *ō*.

bow, an instrument to shoot arrows
 bow, to bend ; to stoop
 lower, to bring down
 lower, to appear dark
 mow, to cut down
 mow, a place where corn or hay is put
 row, a rank
 row, an uproar
 sow, to scatter seed
 sow, a female pig

22. Promiscuous Exercises on the vowel sounds, which the pupil should not only pronounce, but write, and apply the distinguishing mark to each vowel, and mark the silent letters, and consonants having peculiar sounds.

chief	whence	scythe	taunt
wealth	sauce	rhyme	yawn

drought	thwart	bridge	rhythm
grouse	aisle	stew	folk
czar	chyle	pyre	balk
gauge	choir	wrought	psalm
sluice	prance	thyme	says
float	huge	shoe	does
crook	source	gouge	gyves
freak	type	fruit	joust
bleech	yacht	dough	chasm
dealt	sponge	masque	write
calm	train	bowl	bird
knock	quit	league	dirge
saw	guise	dale	want
foal	crutch	soap	first
knife	solve	wealth	last
mow	niche	knit	what
health	flounce	liege	war
neigh	tight	chyme	buy
pawn	flute	dearth	staves
scoff	yearn	hearth	gnaw
toad	nymph	daunt	eighth

SECTION II.

Dissyllables, accented on the first syllable, which, owing to their termination, or pronunciation, are liable to be misspelt.

(ā)	gracious	wager	balance
acre	hasten	waken	ballad
alien	hazel		ballot
angel	jailer	(ǣ)	banter
ancient	mason	agate	baron
brazier	patience	agile	barrel
cable	patient	alum	barren
chamber	rasure	anger	batter
chasten	ration	ankle	cabin
daily	razor	arras	cackle
favor	sabre	aspen	camel
gable	savor	atom	cancel
glazier	staple	axle	canter
grazier	vapor	baffle	canon

canvas	jangle	travel	water
captain	knacky	traverse	warfare
carol	knapsack	valance	
castle	lather	valiant	(ē)
cattle	landscape	valid	eager
cavil	lavish	valley	beetle
chapel	malice	valor	cheapen
chaplain	manage 2 L	vanish	deacon
clatter ✓	manor	vapid	feeble
damage •	mantle	wagon	fever
dampas	mansion		leisure
damsel	paddle	(ä)	lever
dangle	pageant	arbor	meagre
dandruff	palate	barber	seizure
draggle	palace	barley	specious
dragon —	parish	cargo	steeple
fagot	parrot	cartage	treason
famine	passage	cartridge	weasel
fashion	patent	garden	
fasten	planet	harden	(ë)
fatten	prattle	jaundice	beckon
flagon	rabid	marvel	beggar
flannel	rankle	parcel	bevil
fracture ✓	rapid	parlor	bevy
fragile	rattle	parson	blemish
gabble	ravage	fästen	bury
gamut	ravish		cherish
garret	saddle	(â)	clever
grammar	salad	altar	cleanly
granite	sanction	auburn	credit
grandeur	satın	caucus	crystal
gravel	satire 4 L	cordage	deafen
habit	scatter	corselet	debtor
handle	statute	faucet	deluge
harass	tackle	sausage	desert
havoc	talent	walrus	earthen
hazard	talon	warden	epoch
jagged	tangle	warrant	felon
jelly	travail	whore	whore

fervor	mitre	liver	(6)
flexure	nitre	lizard	ocean
headache	trifle	lyric	ochre
leopard	vital	minion	omen
level	widen	minute	opal
levy		mission	osier
many (8)	(Y)	mitten	boatswain
medal	bibber	mythic	cocoa
meddle	bigot	mystic	courtier
melon	bilious	pigeon	dotage
menace	billow	pippin	golden
metal	blister	pistol	molten
merit	brittle	pity	postage
never	brilliant	pivot	sober
peril	builder	privy	topaz
prelate	busy	quibble	yeoman
rebel	chisel	quiver	
relish	Christian	riddle	(8)
revel	city	rigor	bodice
sceptre	civic	ripple	body
schedule	civil	river	bonnet
senate	clipper	rivet	collier
seraph	crimson	scissors	comet
sever	cymbal	sickle	comic
shekel	distich	snivel	copy
sheriff	drivel	spinage	coral
sterile	driven	spirit	cotton
tenon	fickle	swivel	florid
tenor	fiction	synod	forest
tepid	filial	syrup	frolic
vengeance	fillet	tinsel	gospel
very	frigate	thistle	homage
	giddy	vigil	honest
(i)	giggle	village	honor
bible	hinder	villain	horrid
fibre	inner	vineyard	jocund
heighten	limit	visit	logic
idler	linen	widow	lozenge
iron	linnet	weird	model

+ modest	tropic	frontier	muscle
monarch		grovel	punches
moral	(ü)	honey	ruffian
partridge	culture	hovel	sculpture
pottage	curtain	hover	sloven
produce	cousin	jungle	stomach
proper —	cover	knuckle	study
provost	covert	lustre	tunnel
novel	covet	money	tonnage
scholar	chide	muffin	worry
topic			

Words of unsettled orthography.

(The mode of spelling preferred alone is given.)

abëtter	connëction	indïte	pënniless
abridgment	cörpse	inquïre	phïal
accountant	eräse	jäil	pläster
ambässador	dëlt	jüdgment	potäto
apöstasy	demäin	jöist	räze
bärique	despätch	license	rëar
befäll	diocese	nävender	reflëction
behöve	öestasy	Heorice	rësin
bräzier	en lüe	märrquis	rënnet
cänuet	ex;äense	mïleage	rïbbon
cämomile	forätell	mïstletoe	sämnistress
cärrabine	forändry	molässes	shöw
cäster	gäyly	möccasïn	spönge
chämois	gäyety	mövable	stërile
chästely	chäp	negötiäte	strew (ö)
cïpher	gräy	örison	särrname
chëcker	hïccough (cup)	ösier	wöc
chëmist	hëadäcïn	öxide	wönd
chëstnut	höstler	pänsy	

SECTION III.

Lists of words in which the sounds of the letters are peculiar or difficult.

Words in which *ei* and *ie* occur having the sound of

The following rule will aid in determining which of the two letters stands first in any word. When the diphthong is preceded by *s*, or by *c* having the sound of *s*, *ei* is used. In other words *ie* is used—except in *siege* and *financier*; either and neither.

The following lists contain the principal words of each class:—

1. Words *ei*.

ceil	ei ther	per ceive	ceize (and its de-
ceil ing	con ceit	re ceipt	rivatives)
de ceit	con ceive	re ceive	leisure
de ceive	nei ther	seine	

2. Words which have *ie*.

a chieve	chev a lier	griev ance	re lieve
ag grieve	fief	griev ous	re trieve
be lief	field	liege	shield
be lieve	fierce	mien	shriek
bom bar dier	fiend	piece	siege
brig a dier	fi nan cier	pier	tier
brief	gren a dier	pierce	tierce
cav a lier	grief	priest	wield
chief	grieve	re lief	yield

3. Words in which *ai*, *ay*, *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, and *ie*, have the sound of *æ*

a gain	clean ly	en feoff ment	health
a gainst	dead	friend	heav y
bread	dead ly	friend ly	heav en
breadth	deaf	friend ship	heif er
break fast	death	feath er	in stead
breast	en deav or	head	jeop ar dy
cleanse	en feoff	head y	lead

leath er	pheas ant	steady	weath er
leav en	peas ant	sweat	weap on
leop ard	rěad	steal thy	waist coat
meant	read y	spread	wealth
meas ure	realm	treas ure	zeal ous
mead ow	said	thread	zeal ot
non pa rěil	saith	threat en	
pleas ant	says	treach er y	
pleas ure	stead	tread	

4. Words in which *e* has the sound of *ā*, and *i* the sound of *ē*.

e'er	ambergris	palanquin
ere	antique	pique
ne'er	bombazin	piquant
there	capuchin	police
thereafter	caprice	quarantine
therein	chagrin	ravine
thereof	critique	recitative
thereon, and other	fatigue	routine
compounds of	frize, or frieze	suite
there, except	gaberline	tabourine
therefore	haberdine	tambourine
whene'er	invalid	tontine
wherever	intrigue	transmarine
whereas	machine	ultramarine
wherein	magazine	unique
wherefore, and	mandarin	verdigris
other com-	marine	valise
pounds of		
where		

5. Words to be carefully distinguished in pronunciation and spelling.

ānt, āunt	cōat, quōte	nīck, nīche
bāth, bāthe	čast, yčast	rěäl, recē
bāle, baal	fought, (ā) fault	sunt, suite ē
bov, buoy	loath, loathe	tower, tour
brěath, brěadth.	lōo, lieū	trăck, trăct
clōth, clōthe		

6. Words in which the first of each pair has the hard or hissing sound of *s*, and the second the soft sound, like *z*.

advice, advise	grease, grease	peace, peas
ass, as	hiss, his	pence, pens
brass, braze	hence, hens	price, prize
chase, chaise	glass, glaze	race, raise
cease, seize	grass, graze	rice, rise
dice, dies	juice, Jews	ruse, rues
device, devise	lease, lees	vice, vies
dose, doze	loose, lose	truth's, truths
fuss, fuzz	mace, maze	

7. Words spelled alike, excepting that the latter of each pair begins with *h*, which is aspirated.

ail, hail	asp, hasp	ides, hides
air, hair	at, hat	ill, hill
all, hall	ate, hate	ire, hire
alter, halter	aunt, haunt	is, his
ale, hale	ear, hear	it, hit
am, ham	eat, heat	oar, hoar
and, hand	eaves, heaves	old, hold
arm, harm	edge, hedge	oral, horal
arbor, harbor	eel, heel	osier, hosier
art, hart	elm, helm	otter, hotter
arrow, harrow	erring, herring	owl, howl
ash, hash		

8. Words spelled differently, but distinguished in pronunciation only by the use of the aspirate.

aloe, hallow	eye, high	wen, when
ardor, harder	islands, highlands	wet, whet
arras, harass	oaks, hoax	wight, white
artless, heartless	owe, hoe	wile, while
awe, haw	owes, hoes	wine, whine
awl, haul	own, hone	wist, whist
axe, hacks	Wales, whales	wit, whit
eddy, heady	ware, where	wither, whither
eight, hate	way, whey	witch, which
ere, hare	weather, whether	wot, what

9. Words in which the initial *h* is silent.

heir, heirs, heiress	hostler
herb, herbage, herbless	hour, hourly
honor, honorable, honorary, honoror	humble, humbly, humblerless
honest, honesty, honestly	humor, humorist, humorous, humorsome

10. Words in which *g* is hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

When words ending in *g*, preceded by a vowel, double the *g* before an added syllable beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the *g* is hard—as dig, digging; big, bigger; bog, boggy.

g is hard also in the following words:—

gear	get	giddy	gild	girdle
geek	gewgaw	gift	gill	girl
geese	gibber	gig	gimlet	girt
geld	gibberish	giggle	gimp	give
gelding	gibbous	giggler	gird	gizzard
gelt	gibeat			
anger	eager	tiger	forgive	waggish
dagger	stagger	trigger	piggin	knaggy
dogged	swagger	begin	rigging	snaggy,
dogger	target	druggist	sluggish	&c.

11. Words in which *n* has the sound of *ng*.

anchor	canker	flank	monkey	tank
ankle	concord	function	pink	thank
anxious	concourse	hank	rancor	think
bank	clank	hanker	rank	uncle
banquet	crank	ink	rankle	vanquish
blank	clink	lank	sink	wink
blanket	dank	link	sprinkle	wrinkle
bunk	drunk	nunk	sunk	zinc

12. Words, with the sound of *ng*, in which the sound of *g* is doubled—as finger (ding-ger). Compare ringer.

anger	angular	congress	gangrene	jingle
angle	clangor	finger	hunger	language
anguish	conger	fungous	jangle	languish

✦ languor	monger	singular	longer	younger
linger	monger	tangle	longest	youngest
maſſe	sanguine	unguent	stronger	
ming'e	single	wrangle	strongest	

13. Words in which *ch* has the sound of *sh* or *k*.

The sound of sh. (The accented syllable is marked with the proper vowel sound.)

✦ chād, a kind of fish	chemise (ēēz), an under-garment
chagrīn, vexation	
chāise, a light carriage	chevaliēr, a knight
chamāde, the beat of a drum for surrender	chicāne, to use quibble
chāmois, a species of goat	chicānery, trickery
champāgne, a kind of wine	chiffoniēr, a rag-picker
champāign, an open country	chiffonniere (ār), a work-table
charāde, a sort of riddle	chīvalry, knighthood, gallant behavior
chāriatan, a quack, mountebank	chīvalrous, gallant
chateau (ō), a country house	chivālric, pertaining to chivalry

The sound of k. *ch* before *l* and *r* is always hard—as chlorine, chloric, &c., chrism, chrysalis; and in the following words:—

chām, an eastern governor	chirōpodist, a surgeon for the hands and feet
Chaldāic, relating to Chaldea	
chamēleon, a species of lizard	chīrūrgeon, a surgeon
chāos, confusion	chōler, wrath
chāacter, mark, quality	chōral, belonging to a chorus
chārta, charter, parchment	chōrd, harmony
chāsm, a breach, a vacuity	chōrister, leader of a choir
chēmistry, a science	chorōgraphy, a description of places
chīliad, a thousand	
chimēra, an idle fancy	chōrus, a part in which all join in singing
chirōlogy, art of conversing with the hands	
chirōgraphy, handwriting	chŷle, the food as changed in the duodenum
chīromancy, palmistry, or divining by reading the lines of the hand	chŷme, the food as changed in the stomach

14. Words ending in *le* or *el*.

The termination *le* is pronounced as *el*, and it is sometimes difficult to remember which termination is indicated by the sound.

The following list contains nearly all the words of that class which end in *el* :—

āngel	dāmsel	kēnnel	rowel
bēvel	dishēvel	lēvel	shōvel
bārrel	drīvel	līntel	snīvel
būshel	enāmel	mōdel	swīvel
cāmel	flānnel	mōrsel	tāssel
cāncel	fūnnel	nōvel	tūnnel
chāncel	gōspel	pānel	trāmmel
chāpel	grāvel	pārcel	tīnsel
chārnal	grōvel	pōmmel	
chīsel	hāzel	rāvel	
cūdgel	hōvel	rēvel	

15. Words ending in *re* or *er*.

The terminations *er* and *re* are sounded alike.

The following list contains all the words usually written with *re*. In regard to some of them there is a diversity of opinion—as centre, theatre, &c., written by some center, theater, &c. :—

accōtre	lūstre	nītre	saltpētre
ācre	māssacre	ōchre	sōmbre
cālibre	mēagre	ōgre	scēptre
cētre	mediōcre	ōrchestre	spēctre
fibre	mētre	reconnōitre	sēpulchre
lūcre	mītre	sābre	thēatre

Exercises.

apple, chapel	enter, centre	neater, metre
chisel, frizzle	eager, meagre	Tiber, fibre
medal, meddle	auger, maugre	muster, lustre
metal, mettle	sober, sabre	

16. Words ending in *ise* or *ize*.

Those derived from the Greek, and others formed after the same analogy, have the termination *ize*—as, agonize; but words derived from the French have generally *ise*—as, apprise.

The following list comprises most of the verbs usually written with the termination *ise* :—

advise	compromise	emprise	premise
advertise	demise	enfranchise	revise
afranchise	despise	enterprise	supervise
apprise	devise	exercise	surmise
chastise	disfranchise	exorcise	surprise
circumcise	disguise	franchise	
comprise	divertise	merchandise	

With regard to the following words usage is divided between *ise* and *ize* :—

catechise or catechize	recognise or recognize
criticise or criticize	civilise or civilize
patronise or patronize	epitomise or epitomize

17. Words in which *s* or *z* has the sound of *zh*.

In the termination *sion*, when preceded by a vowel, *s* has the sound of *zh*, as in evasion, cohesion, decision, explosion, confusion, &c.

ambrōsia	clōsure	embrāsure	ōsier
āzure	compōsure	enclōsure	plēasure
brāzier	crōsier	hōsier	trēasure
glāzier	disclōsure	incīsiōn	ūusually
grāzier	displēasure	incīsure	ūsury
sēizure	elȳsian	lēisure	
vīzier	elȳsium	mēasure	

18. Words in which *s* has the sound of *sh*.

s has the sound of *sh* in the termination *sion*, when preceded by a consonant—as aversion, expulsion, dimension, passion, &c.

assūre	imprēssure	ōsseous	sūmach
cēnsure	insūre	prēssure	sūre
comprēssure	nāuseate	sēnsual	tēnsure
fīssure	nāuseous	sūgar	tōnsure

z has the sound of *sh* when followed by *i* forming a distinct syllable, and when preceded by a short vowel bearing the accent

it is sounded with it in pronunciation—as, ingratiate, negotiate, vitiate, petition, abolition, recognition; pronounced, in-grā'-she-at, vīsh-e-at, pe-tīsh-ŭn.

19. Terminations.

The terminations *sion*, *tion*, *cean*, *cian*, *tian*, *cial*, *tiel*, *cient*, *tient*, *cious*, *scious*, *tious*, *science*, and *tience*, are pronounced as one syllable; and *c*, *sc*, *s*, and *t*, have the sound of *sh*—as in

ascension	optician	ancient	captious
mission	tertian	patient	cautious
passion	official	quotient	factionous
mention	special	gracious	conscience
nation	social	précious	patience
traction	martial	spécious	
ocean	nuptial	conscious	
logician	partial	luscious	

The terminations *geon* and *gion* are pronounced as one syllable, *g* having the sound of *j*—as pigeon, surgeon, widgeon, legion, region, religion.

20. Words in which the sound of *th* is vocal—as in this, smooth.

The initial *th* is vocal in the following words and their compounds.

than	these	those	thenceforth
that	they	thou	there
the	their	though	therefore
thee	theirs	thus	thither
them	this	thence	thitherward
then			

th is vocal also at the end of many verbs, and in the plural of some nouns, as—

bathe	sheathe	baths	mouths
breathe	wreathe	laths	truths
clothe	smooth	paths	youths
mouth	bequeath	oaths	

SECTION IV.

Special Exercises in articulation.

The following exercises to be slowly and frequently read ; and
to be written from dictation :—

1. Words in which several consonants come together.

mobb'd	cribs	width	wafts	coughs
robb'd	rubs	breadth	grafts	laughs
sobb'd	prōb'st	widths	laugh'st	cough'st
begg'd	rōb'st	breadths	graft'st,	laugh'st
bragg'd	stabb'd	lengths	drafts	troughs
dandle	huddle	handle	claspedst	haggl'd
dandles	huddles	handles	troublest	haggl'd'st
dandlest	huddlest	handlest	troubled	gigg'l'd
dandl'd	huddled	handled	marvel'd'st	gigg'l'd'st
wags	folds	stealth	range	helps
wagg'st	fold'st	health	rang'd	help'st
bags	moulds	wealth	strange	drink'st
bagg'st	mould'st	delft	estrang'd	wink'st
pinch'd	burn'd	learnt	mask'd	prisms
trench'd	burnt	ask'd	masks	reason'd
mine'd	learn'd	asks	prism	reasons

2. Phrases containing a succession of similar sounds.

hard hearts	truth threatens
land and	church chimes
laid down	fearless slave
done nobly	cheapest store
barbed blade	much cheaper
black block	hourly looking
dark closet	surprising singing
calm minds	rural relations
own neighbor	singing gaily
reap plenty	really laborious
far round	thirtieth thousand
loss stated	what troubleth thee
live virtuously	the best story
gives zealously	amid mid-day dreams
breathe thou	among great tomes

3. Phrases and sentences, composed of similar sounds, which require to be carefully distinguished in pronunciation.

An ice-house,	A nice house.
A little laughter,	A little after.
He could pay nobody,	He could pain nobody.
His cry moved me,	His crime moved me.
It was founded long ago,	It was found dead long ago.
It was a great error,	It was a great terror.
Let all men bend low,	Let tall men bend low.
Let him recite his story,	Let him recite history.
Let him come and obey,	Let him command and obey.
Such an ocean to exist,	Such a notion to exist.
To obtain either,	To obtain neither.
That lasts till night,	That last still night.
The highlands are in sight,	The islands are in sight.
Wastes and deserts,	Waste sand deserts.

4. Sentences the chief words of which begin with the same sounds.

Apt alliteration's artful aid.
 By being busy boys become better.
 Churlish chapmen chide cheerful children.
 Guilty gamblers greedily grasp gold.
 He heard his herdsman hurrying him home.
 Jaunty gentlemen generally joke joyously.
 Many miserable men make money by miserly meanness.
 Musing a moment before them, Miles Standish paused as if doubtful.
 Peculiarly proud persons perchance pay penance to pinching poverty.
 Quoddaimes query with queer quizzical questions.
 Round the rugged rock the rapid river ran.
 Rushing rapids roar round rising rivers.
 Shrill shabby shrews should surely show sure shame.
 Similar sights and sounds savor certainly of satiety.
 Sudden and loud as the sound of a soldier grounding his musket.
 Thirty three thousand things thwart thoughtless thieves.
 Trials and troubles turn with time and tide.
 Wisdom wages war with wilful wickedness.

- 5 Similar sounds, with the letter *e*, and without it, to be carefully distinguished in pronunciation.

ah! an exclamation
 are, plural of is

area, extent of surface
 arier, more airy

balm, a fragrant ointment
 barm, yeast
 boa, a kind of serpent.
 boar, a male swine
 bust, a half-length statue
 burst, to break open
 dust, powdered substances
 durst, dared
 father, a male parent
 farther, more distant
 fellow, a companion or equal
 feller, one who cuts down trees
 formally, with much ceremony
 formerly, in time past
 fust, a mouldy smell
 first, foremost—earliest
 gnaw, to eat into
 nor, neither

laud, to praise
 lord, a title, or master
 lawn, fine linen
 lorn, forsaken
 manna, a kind of gum
 manner, method
 pass, a passage
 parse, to tell parts of speech, &c.
 pillow, a cushion for the head
 pillar, a column
 quota, a proper share
 quoter, one who quotes
 sought, searched
 sort, a kind
 stalk, a stem
 stork, a bird of passage

6. Words which are often pronounced alike, though the first of each pair is a monosyllable and the second a dissyllable. Those in the first column should be distinguished, those in the second column may be pronounced alike.

dire, dismal
 dyer, one who dyes
 flare, to give a glaring unsteady light
 flayer, one who flays
 flour, meal
 flower, a blossom
 gore, blood
 goer, one who goes
 hire, wages
 higher, more lofty
 hoar, white
 hoer, one who hoes
 lair, the bed of a beast
 layer, a stratum or row
 lore, learning
 lower, deeper
 lyre, a harp
 liar, one who lies
 mare, a female horse
 mayor, a magistrate

bald, without hair
 bawled, cried aloud
 bard, a poet
 barred, hindered
 board, a plank
 bored, pierced
 bold, brave
 bowled, rolled
 braid, to plait
 brayed, did bray
 brood, to sit on eggs; progeny
 brewed, did brew
 gourd, a plant
 gored, pierced with a horn
 guest, a visitor
 guessed, did guess
 mist, a sort of fog
 missed, lost; did not hit
 mode, a manner
 mowed, cut down

more, a greater quantity
 mower, one who mows
 pare, to cut off the rind
 payer, one who pays
 roar, to make a loud noise
 rower, one who rows
 sire, a father
 sigher, one who sighs
 side, an edge or margin
 sighed, did sigh
 soar, to fly aloft
 sower, one who scatters seed
 sore, painful
 sewer, one who sews seams
 sure, certain, safe
 shoer, one who shoes
 ware, merchandise
 weigher, he that weighs

ode, a kind of poem
 owed, was indebted
 rode, did ride
 road, a way
 rowed, did row
 sold, disposed of
 soled, having a sole
 sword, a weapon
 soared, mounted aloft
 told, mentioned
 tolled, did ring
 wade, to pass through water
 weighed, did weigh

Exercises for Dictation.

The pupil should be required to write others of a similar kind.

The loss of all his colors was a dire calamity to the dyer.

The lamp began to flare, so that the flayer could scarcely see to take the skin off the slain ox.

Do not sprinkle flour over the flower pot.

If you wish me to serve you faithfully, you must give me higher wages; and, when the work is done, pay me my hire.

The hoer cannot hoe in the garden to-day as the ground is covered with hoar frost.

The lair of the wolf was found in a thicket, on a thick layer of leaves.

It is graceful to play skilfully on a lyre but it is disgraceful to be a liar.

The mayor of the town owns a beautiful bay mare.

When the sower went out in the morning to sow his seed, he saw a lark soar into the sky.

The shoer drove another nail into the shoe on the pony's foot, to make it firm and sure.

A stone fell on the mason's bald head, on account of which he bawled most lustily.

The boy bored a hole through the board with a gimlet.

Our guest never left his room for four days, and no one ever guessed the reason of his conduct.

He mowed the grass well, but he had a strange mode of handling the scythe.

He rowed a boat across the ferry, and then rode home in a carriage along the new road.

I saw the boy wade into the river and bring out a fish, which weighed three pounds.

He told me that the large bell was tolled yesterday.

He sold a pair of thick soled boots for four dollars.

The mist was so dense on the hills that he missed his way, and did not get back that night.

7. Words which, when indistinctly pronounced, are likely to be confounded.

Each pair should be carefully enunciated, one directly after the other.

accept, except

access, excess

accede, exceed

accidence, accidents

adherence, adherents

addition, edition

affect, effect

allusion, illusion

apposite, opposite

assistance, assistants

attendance, attendants

acts, axe

capital, capitol

celery, salary

centuries, sentries

concert, consort

decease, disease

deference, difference

descent, dissent

divers, diverse

elicit, illicit

elude, illude

emerge, immerge

emigrate, immigrate

eminent, imminent

eruption, irruption

expedience, expedients

fisher, fissure

gamble, gambol

genius, genus

gesture, jester

impostor, imposture

ingenious, ingenuous

lightening, lightning

lineament, liniment

millenary, millinery

missal, missile

monetary, monitory

oracle, auricle

ordinance, ordnance

pastor, pasture

patience, patients

presence, presents

preposition, proposition

prophecy, prophesy

sculptor, sculpture

statue, statute

tracks, tracts

Exercises for Dictation.

The scholars should be required to read these sentences to the class, and also to write out others of a similar kind.

All these presents I accept, in your presence, except the last.

When he obtained access into the king's presence, his joy was in excess.

It would far exceed my instructions, were I to accede to your proposal.

In the new edition of the book, a large addition has been made to the first chapter.

His adherence to these views lost him many adherents.

He may only affect ignorance, in order the more easily to effect his purpose.

The attendants gave poor attendance on the occasion.

He acts wisely in taking an axe with him.

In the capital of the country stands the capitol, at the gates of which sentries have stood daily for centuries.

There was obvious concert between her and her consort.

The disease of my friend was caused by a lingering disease.

With all due deference to you, I think there is a very great difference.

I dissent entirely from the proposal of an immediate descent into the mine.

We emigrate from one country and immigrate into another.

Eminent men are often placed in imminent danger.

The very expedients, which you use, show the matter to be one of expedience.

The impostor was soon detected in his acts of imposture.

When the men were lightening the vessel the lightning struck it.

The liniment will heal the wound on his face without altering a lineament of it.

Monitory advice is often useful in monetary transactions.

He spoke like an oracle about the auricle of the heart.

The pastor of the parish has pasture for a horse and a cow.

His patients had great patience in waiting for him.

If he has the gift of prophecy, let him prophesy.

The sculptor, in accordance with the statute, produced a statue, which is an exquisite piece of sculpture.

Wherever he saw tracks, or footpaths, there he dropped some tracts.

SECTION V.

Lists of the more difficult words, and such as more frequently occur, arranged according to the vowel sound of the accented syllables.

Words of not more than four syllables.

1. The sound of *ā*—as in *fāte*.

Accented on the first syllable.

1	✓	ag en cy	fla gran cy	pla gia rism
		al ien ate	fra gran cy	pla guy
		an cient	gay e ty	play ful ly
		a mi a ble	gla zier	prai rie
		a que ous	grace ful ly	ra di ant
		a rea	gra cious	rai ment
		bail iff	gra zier	rai šin
		bane ful ly	gua ia cum	✓ ra ti o
		bay o net	hālf pen ny	sa bre
		bra zier	hei nous	sal a ble
		ca dence	knav er y	sa ti ate
		cam brie	la i ty	spa ci ous
		ca pa ble	la zar house	tra i tor ous
		cham ber	ma ni ac	✓ va gran cy
		chas ten	ma tron	va por y
		✓ cha os	na sal	va ri e gate
		dai ry	neigh bor	va ri ous
		dai sy	pa tri arch	7 ✓ wain scot
		dan ger ous	pa tri ot	way ward
		dra per y	pa tron ess	wa ver ing
		fa vor ite	pay a ble x	way fare

Accented on the second syllable.

+	a ba ta ble	ar raign	au da cious
	a bey ance	ar range ment	bar ba ri an
	ac quaint ance	ar ray	be ha vior
	ad ja cent	as say	le wail ing
✓	ag ra ri an	at tain der	bro cade
	ap prais er		cam paign

ca pa cious	far ra go	par terre
cham ade	fe ra cious	per sua sion
cham pagne	for bear ance	pro sa ic
char ade	gram ma rian	pur vey or
chi can ery	gre ga ri ous	quan da ry
com pla cen cy	gy ra tion	re frain
com plain er	hare brained	re ga lia
con ta gious	hi a tus	re lay
con tain	hu mane	re main
con vey ance	im pair	re pair
cour a geous	in gra ti ate	sa ga cious
crus ta ceous	in lay	sec ta ri an
cu ta ne ous	sa ti ate	spec ta tor
dis sua sion	in sta ble	spon ta ne ous
dis taste ful	in veigh	sur vey ing
ef face	ir ra di ate	un feigned
e la tion	li bra ri an	un va ried
e ma ci ate	lo qua cious	un
em bar pure	mo sa ic	un wary
en dan ger	o bei sance	vex a tious
e qua tor	o bey ing	vi ca ri ous
e ra di ate	oc ca sion	vi ra go
ex tra ne ous	o paque	vi va cious
ex chang ing	pal la di um	
ex pa ti ate		

Accented on the third syllable.

ad van ta geous	col on nade	lit er a ti
ad u la tion	con gre ga tion	mach i na tion
af fi da vit	con fla gra tion	mas quer ade
ag gra va tion	deb o nair	pal i sade
as pi ra tion	des per a do	prep ar a tion
ap per tain	des pe ra tion	pro cu ra tor
as cer tain	dis ser ta tion	sep ar a tion
ap pa ra tus	en ter tain	ser e nade
bar ri cade	dep re da tion	trep i da tion
bas ti na do	leg is la tion	vi ti a tion

2. The sound of *ă* as in *făt*.*Accented on the first syllable.*

ab sti nence	cat a ract	mag is tra cy
9 ✓ ac ces so ry	cat e chism	maj es ty
10 ✓ ac cu ra cy	cal um ny	mal le a ble
11 ✓ ac ri mo ny	cat er pil lar	mack er el
ad jec tive	car riage	man a cles
ad ju tant	cav al ry	man age
12 ✓ ad mi ra ble	chal ice	mar riage
13 ✓ am i ca ble	çham ois	mar riage a ble
14 ✓ ad mi ral ty	cas u al	mas sa cre
15 ✓ al co hol	char ac ter	mat ins
16 ✓ ag ri cul ture	chas tise ment	mat ri mo ny
17 ✓ al le go ry	chas ti ty	mat tress
18 ✓ am ber gris	cal i bre	mach i nate
19 ✓ an ces try	dac tyl	mag net ism
20 ✓ an ec dote	flam beau (ō)	pag eant
an guish	frag ile	pamph let
an ar chy	gal ax y	pal li ate
an ti mo ny	gal lan try	par a graph
an ti qua ted	gal ler y	pal pa ble
an ti qua ry	gal van ism	par al lel
aph o rism	grān deur	pan to mime
aq ui line	graph ic	par a site
asth ma	hal cy on	pat ri mo ny
at mos phere	hand ker chief	pat ron age
av e nue	jav e lin	phan ta sy
av a rice	hab i ta ble	phar i see
av er age	knap sack	psal mist
al pha bet	lab y rinth	psal mis try
ap o plex y	lan guage	psal mo dy
bach e lor	lan guor	quack er y
bal ance	lac er ate	raïl ler y
bal co ny	lach ry mal	rap ine
bap tism	lach ry mose	rhap so dy
cap il la ry	lap i da ry	rav en ous
cap tain ✓✓	lam en ta ble	sac cha rine
cat a logue	lax i ty	sac ri fice

sałm on
sap phire (săf fir)
sat el lite
scan da lous
sal u ta ry
span iel
snap pish
stat u a ry

trag e dy
tab er na cle
tan ta lize
tan gl ble
tap is try
tran sient
tran quil lize
tav ern

trap e zoid
trav erse
thank less
vac u um
tran script
vag a bond
val iant

Accented on the second syllable.

a cad e my
a lac ri ty
a mal gam
a nagh ron ism
a nal o gy
a nath e ma
a quat ic
as phal tic
as sas si nate
asth mat ic
at tach ment
au dac i ty
bat tal ion
bom bas tic
can thar i des
ca tas tro phe
ghro mat ic
co ag u late
com par a tive
cui rass (kwe)
dis par age ment
dra mat ic
e jac u late
e lab o rate
e las tic
é lapse
em bar rass
e man ci pate
em phat ic

en fran chise
en am el
en am or
en camp ment
en tab la ture
ex ag ger ate
e van gel ize
ex panse
ex trav a gant
fi nance
fa nat i cism
gram mat i cal
gym nas tic
ha rangue
hi lar i ty
ho san nah
hu man i ty
im ag i na ry
im pas si ble
in tagl io
i ras ci ble
in tran si tive
ir ra tion al
lym phat ic
me chan ic
men dac i ty
mi rac u lous
mis an thro py
mo las ses

mo rass
mu lat to
o pac i ty
phi lan thro py
phleg mat ic
phy lac ter ies
pi az za
pneu mat ics
port man teau (r)
pro cras ti nate
prag mat ic
re fran gi ble
re gal i ty
re gat ta
rheu mat ic
schis mat ic
seho las tic
se ragl io
se raph ic
som nam bu lism
sto mach ic
sub stan tial
the at ri cal
to bac co
ty ran ni cal
u nan i mous
ve rac i ty

Accented on the third syllable.

an i mal cule	di a graph ic	par al lac tic
cir cum stan tial	em blem at ic	pu tri fac tion
com plai sance	mal e fac tor	sat is fac tion
com plai sant	mal e fac tion	syc o phan tic
con fi dant	par a graph ic	sys tem at ic
co ri an der	par a phras tic	un sub stan tial

3. The sound of *â*, as in *fâre*.*Accented on the first syllable.*

bare faced	hare brained	scar ci ty
bare ly	hair y	stair case
bare ness	hair less	star ing ly
bear a ble	pair ing	spar e ly
care ful ly	pa rent	spar ing ly
care less ness	pa rent age	square ness
dar ing ly	par ing	squar ish
fai ry	rare ly	star er
fare well	rar i ty	ware house
gar ish	scarce ly	wa ri ly

Accented on the second syllable.

af fair	de spair ing	mo hair
ap par ent	for bear ance	pre pare
com par ing	for swear ing	re pair ing
de clare	in snare	un fair ly
de spair	im pair ing	un fair ness

4. The sound of *ä*, as in *fär*.*Accented on the first syllable.*

äl mond	ar ti san	car ni val
äl mon er	art ful ly	car ti lage
ar bi ter	ar ti fice	charge a ble
ar ghi tect	bar ba rous	char la tan
ar ghe type	bar bi can	clar ion
ar ghives	bra vo	far ci cal
ar que bus	car di nal	far del
ar gu ment	charm ing ly	gaunt let

guar di an	laugh ter	parson age
harm less ly	laun dry	par tial ly
har mo nize	mar jo ram	pars ley
hard i hood	mar tyr	par ti san
har le quin	mar tyr dom	phar ma cy
harp si chord	mar tin gale	sar casm
jaun dice	par lia ment	saun ter
lar ce ny	par si mo ny	ser geant
laugh a ble		

Accented on the second syllable.

a part ment	co part ner	hus sar
ant arc tic	ca thar tic	leth ar gic
ba zaar	de part ment	mam ma
be cain	dis hear ten	mus tache
gui tar	em balm	in car nate
ci gar	em bar go	pa pa
com part ment	en large ment	un daunt ed

5. The sound of *â*, as in *fâst*.

Accented on the first syllable.

ask ing	X mas ter ly	plas ter
cast a way	mas tiff	plas ter er
cast er	nas ty	pranc ing
chaf fy	pas tor	raft er
chan cel lor	pas ture	rafts man
chan cer y	pas tur age	raft ing
chant ing	pass a ble	slan der ous
glass y	pass o ver	task work
last ing	pass word	vast ly
last ly	pass a bly	vast y
danc ing	pass port	vast ness X
mas ter y	pas tor al	

Accented on the second syllable.

ad vance	a slant	dismast
ad vance ment	en chant	surpass
ad van tage	en chant ment	sur pass ing
a mass	en hance	un clasp
as kance	en trance	un mask

Accented on the second syllable.

ac cel er ate	dis sent	ma lev o lent
ac ces sion	de vel op	me men to
ac cep ta ble	di ær e sis ✓	ne ces si tate
ad dress	di lem ma	pe des tri an
a gainst 2 4	de cem ber	pa ren the sis
al lege	ec cen tric	per pet u ate
al read y	ec lec tic ✓	po et i cal
an gel i cal	ef fec tive	po lem ic
as cen dant	ef fem i nate	pos sessed
as cen dan cy	e lec tress	pos ses sion
as cen sion	e met ic	pre des ti nate
as cet ic	en deav or	pre sent a ble
bi sec tion	en feoff ment	pre sen ti ment
bi sex tile	en vel op	pro phet i cal 2 4
bru nette	e ques tri an	pu tres cent
bur lesque	ex cheq uer ✓	qui es cent
ca det	ex cres cence	quint es sence
ghi mer i cal ✓	ex ec u tor	re cen sion
com mend a ble	ex em pli fy	re gret ted
com pen sate	ex tem po re	re plen ish
con demn	fi nesse	re plev in
con jec ture	ga zette 2 4	re sent ment
con temn	gro tesque	re spec ta ble 2
con tempt u ous	he ret i cal	re trench ment
con ven ti cle	hys ter ics	sen ten tious
con vex i ty	in cred i ble	sep ten ni al
co quet ry	in def i nite	se ques trate
co quette	in del i ble	suc ces sion
cor vette	in dem ni ty ✓	sug gest
de crep id 2 4	ir rel e vant	ter res tri al
de lec ta ble	in vet er ate	um brel la
dis sen sion	li cen ti ate	vign ette

Accented on the third syllable.

ac a dem ic	ad o les cence	ar a besque
ac ci den tal	al pha be tic	ar ghi tec ture
ac qui es cence	ap o plec tic	co a les cence

con sci en tious	ev an es cent	mign o netto ✓
con va les cence	en ei get ic	om ni pres ent
dis in her it	in flu en za	pic tur esque
ef fer ves cence	in ter reg num	pre de ces sor
ep i lep tic	in nu en do ✓	sac ra men tal

9. The sound of *e* before *r*—as in *hër*.*Accented on the first syllable.*

cer tain ty	per co late	search er
cler gy man	per fi dy	ser pent
fer ven cy	per ju ry	ser pen tin e
fer vid ly	per me a ble	ser vi tor
gher kin	per ma nent	ser vi tude
her mit	per qui site	ter ma gant
her mit age	per son	ter mi nus
mer ci ful	per son ate	ver di gris
mer chan dise	per son al ly	ver dan cy
mer cu ry	per ti nent	ver sa tile
ner ve less	pert ness	ver te bral
ner vine	quer cus	ver ti cal
ner vous ly	search a ble	ver ti go

Accented on the second syllable.

ad verb i al	de ter ment	in ter pret
ad ver sa tive	di ver sion	im mer sion
ad ver tise ment	e mer gence	ma ter nal
as ser tion	e ner vate	per ver sion
a ver sion	ex ter nal	pre ser ver
co er cion	fra ter nal	re hear sal
con ver sion	hi ber nal	re ver be rate
de ser tion	hy per bo le	su per nal
dis cern ment	in ter nal	sub ser vi ent
de ter mine	im per ti nent	

10. The sound of *i* before *r*—as in *fîr*.*Accented on the first syllable.*

bird like	birth right	cir cuit
bird eyed	cir ci nal	cir cle

cir cus
cir cu late
cir cum spect
cir cum stance
chirp er
dir ti ly
dir ti ness
fir kin
fir man

firm ly
fir ma ment
firm ness
first born
fir tree
gird le
girl hood
irk some
mirk y

mirth ful ness
myr mi don
myr tle
quirk ish
thirs ti ly
thir ti eth
vir tu ous ly
vir tu ous

Accented on the second syllable.

en cir cle
en circ let
en cir cling
en gird
en gir dle

en girt
in cir cum spect
in firm
in fir ma ry

in fir mi ty
in firm ly
un firm
un firm ness

11. The sound of *i*—as in *pine*.

Accented on the first syllable.

bi na ry
bri be ry
ghi ro graph
ghi ro man cy
ci pher
cli max
cy cle
cy press
di a gram
di a lect
di a logue
di a mond
di a per
di a phragm
di o cese
hi e rar chy
hy a cinth

i ci cle
i ron (iŭrn)
i ron y
i sin glass
is land
i vo ry
li bel ler
li bra ry
live li hood
mi cro cosm
mi cro scope
mi tre
night in gale
ni tre
pi lot
pi ous

pri ma cy
pri ma ry
pri va cy
right eous
sci ence
sci o list
si phon
siz a ble
siz er
slight ing
spright li ness
spright ly
tri pod
ty rant
vis count
vis count ess

Accented on the second syllable.

ac quire
ad vis ed ly

ad vi so ry
af fi ance

al li ance
al migh ty

an ni hi late	de sign	in dite
anx i e ty	dis ci ple	in qui e tude
as pir ing	dis guise	in vi o late
as sign ment	dis qui e tude	le vi a than
a sy lum	du bi e ty	ma lign
be guile	en light en	ob lighed
be nign	en vi ron	pro vi so
con dign	ex cite ment	sa li va
con ni vance	he li a cal	sa ti e ty
con sign ment	ho ri zon	so ci e ty
de ci pher	ig nite	sub si dence
de ci sive	in dict	un sight li ness
de scri er	in dict ment	un tried

Accented on the third syllable.

ad ver tise	in de ci sive	un de ci ded
ad ver ti ser	sub di vide	un de filed
co in cide	su per vise	un de fined
dis u nit ed	su per vi sor	un di vid ed
im po lite	su per scribe	un en light ened
im po lite ly	un af fright ed	un pro vid ed
im po lite ness		

12. The sound of *i*—as in *pîn*.

Accented on the first syllable.

bib li cal	cit i zen	dis syl la ble
big a my	civ il ly	dis tich
big ot ed	crit i cism	dyn as ty
bil ious	crys tal	dys en ter y
bil liards	crys tal line	fil ial
bin na cle	cyl in der	fil a gree
bis cuit	cyn ic	fis cal
bril lian cy	dif fi dent	fish er
bus i ness	dig it	gib ber ish
chiv al rous	dil a to ry	gib bous
chris ten	diph thong	gig gler
chrys a lis	dis ci pline	gris tle
cic a trize	dis crep ance	guin ea

hid eous	min i a ture	syn the sis
hip po drome	min ute	syr inge
his to ry	mir a cle	thrif ty
hyp o crite	mis cel la ny	this tle
hys sop	mis er a ble	tim or ous
id i om	mis chiev ous	tri syl la ble
ig ne ous	mis tle toe	tit il late
ig no min y	myr i ad	triv i al
in tri ca cy	mys te ry	tym pa num
ir ri gate	mys ti cal	typ i fy
is sue	pig eon	tyr an ny
ist ^h mus	pit eous	vic ar age
lic or ice	priv i ly	vic in age
lin e age	pyr a mid	vic ious
lin ea ment	pyr o man cy	vict ual ler
lin i ment	rid i cule	vict uals
lin guist	rig or ous	vig i lance
liq ui fy	ris i ble	vil lain
lin tel	scim e tar	vil la ny
liq ui date	sin ue	vin e gar
liq uor	syc a more	vine yard
lit er a ry	sin is ter	vir u lent
lit er a ture	syc o phant	vit re ous
lit i gant	syl la ble	vi ti ate
live long	syl lo gism	vit ri ol
liv er y	sym me try	whim si cal
liz ard	sym pa thy	whis tle
lyr ic	syn a gogue	wit ti cism
mid wife ry	syn co pe	wiz ard
mil i ta ry	syn o nym	wom en
mil lin er	syn tax	

Accented on the second syllable.

ab scind	a rith met ic	au rifer ous
a byss	ar tic u late	aux il ia ry
a cid i ty	as sid u ous	a vid i ty
am phib i ous	as sim i late	ban dit ti
an tith e sis	as trin gent	bel lig er ent
an tip o des	au ric u lar	be witch

bi cip i tal
 blan dil o quence
 ca pit u late
 car niv o rous
 cen trif u gal
 cen trip e tal
 gha lyb e ate
 ci vil ian
 co in ci dence
 col li sion
 com mit tee
 con cil i ate
 con fis cate
 con sid er
 con tig u ous
 con tin u ance
 con tin ue
 cu pid i ty
 de fic ient
 de lir i um
 de liv er y
 de lic ious
 de lir i ous
 de lin e ate
 de ris ion
 de sic cate
 dis sim i lar
 dis trib ute

di vin i ty
 e clipse
 em pir ic
 em pir i cism
 e pis tle
 ex hil a rate
 ex plic it
 fas tid i ous
 fri gid i ty
 fru i tion
 ful fil ment
 fu til i ty
 gen til i ty
 im plic it
 il lit er ate
 im pris on ment
 in cip i ent
 in dig e nous
 in fin i ty
 in i tial
 in i ti ate
 in im i cal
 in iq ui tous
 in stil ler
 i tin er ant
 mag nif i cent
 me dic i nal
 mi li tia

mu nic i pal
 mu nif i cent
 no vi ti ate
 om niv or ous
 om nip o tent
 o vip ar ous
 of fic i ate
 par tic u lar
 pa vil ion
 pe riph e ry
 per iph ra sis
 pe ti tion
 per sis tence
 pre dic a ment
 pre cip i tate
 phy si cian
 pro mis cu ous
 punc til io
 po lyg a my
 quad rille
 re build
 re frig er ant
 so lic it
 so lil o quy
 u biq ui ty
 ven tril o quist
 vi cis si tude
 vi vip ar ous

Accented on the third syllable.

ab o li tion
 ad ven ti tious
 be a tif ic
 ben e dic tion
 ben e fi cial
 cir cum ci sion
 cal vin is tic
 co a li tion
 def i ni tion
 dem o li tion

dis qui si tion
 in aus pi cious
 in ter mis sion
 ir re lig ion
 met a phys ics
 pan e gyr ist
 par a lyt ic
 pol i ti cian
 prej u di cial

pyr a mid ic
 pro hi bi tion
 rem i nis cence
 rep e ti tion
 sen en tif ic
 su per fi cial
 sur rep ti tious
 un be fit ting
 un con vinced

13. The sound of *ō*, as in *nōte*.*Accented on the first syllable.*

bowl ing	o a sis	ro guer y
bro ker age	o cean	ro per y
bow sprit	o ghre	ro sa ry
ghlo ro form	o dor ous	shoul der
gho rus	o nyx	so ci al
co coa	o o lite	so lar
co ma tose	o ri ent	sol dier (jēr)
co gen cy	o ri ole	so journ
coul ter	por ce lain	spo li ate
cour tier	por ti co	sto i cism
do lor	por trait ure	stow age
drol ler y	poul ter er	tro phy
fo li age	pro to col	yeo man ry
gno mon	pro to type	zo di ac
haut boy	quo ta	zo o phyte
oak um	quo tient	

Accented on the second syllable.

am bro sial	de co rum	ne go ti ate
am mo ni a	de mo ni ac	op po nent
am mo ni um	di plo ma	op pro bri um
an cho vy	di plo ma cv	pa go da
a ro ma	e lope ment	pa ro ghi al
as so ci ate	e mo tion	Pan do ra
a tro cious	en co mi um	pa role
be moan	en croach ment	pa trol
be stow ment	en no ble	pre co cious
bu reau (ō)	en rol ment	<u>pro mo tion</u>
ca jole	er ro ne ous	pro rogue
col lo qui al	eu lo gi um	re source
co lo ni al	ex co ri ate	re stor er
com pos ure	fe lo ni ous	re stor a tive
con do lence	har mo ni ous	re volt
cor po re al	he ro i cal	so no rous
cor ro sive	jo cose	sym pho ni ous
cus to di al	me mo ri am	un whole some
de co rous	morose	ux o ri ous

Accented on the third syllable.

ad i pose	<u>de</u> com pose	op e rose
ban da lore	dis em bogue	op e rose nes
brag ga do cio	in com mode	un op posed
cer e mo nious	in dis pose	vir tu o so
cor nu co pia	in ter pose	

14. The sound of *ø*, as in *nôt*.*Accented on the first syllable.*

bron <u>chi</u> al	for feit ure	ox y gen
ghol er ic	hom i cide	ox y mel
ghron i cle	hon or a ry	pol y gon
cog ni zance	hos pi tal	pol y glot
col league	knock er	pon iard
col lege	laud a num	pos si ble
col o ny	laur el	post hu mour
col umn	log a rithms	prod i gal
com men ta ry	lon gi tude	prod i gy
com mon al ty	<u>loz</u> enge	prof it a ble
com pa ra ble	mol li fy	prof li ga cy
com pe ten cy	mon as te ry	prog e ny
com pro mise	mon o dy	prom on te
con ju gal	mon o the ism	prom is so
con quer or	mort gage	proph e cy
con science	noc tu a ry	proph e sy
con se quence	nom i na tive	pros e lyte
con struc	non age	scoff er
con tro ver sy	nov el ist	sof ten
con tu me ly	nov ice	sol ace
cop u la	ob du ra cy	sol e cize
cop u la tive	ob se quies	sol emn ly
con gru ous	ob so lete	sol em nize
cor ol la ry	ob sta cle	sol stice
cor ri gi ble	<u>oc cu pan cy</u>	squab ble
doc ile	ol i gar chy	squal id
dol or ous	op e ra	toc sin
dol phin	op er a tive	tol er a ble
fop pe ry	os trich	tol er ance

ton sil
tor toise

vol a til ize
war rant

war ren

Accented on the second syllable.

ae knowl edg ment
ab dom i nal
a nom a ly
a poc ry pha
a pol o gy
a pos ta sy
a pos tro phe
a poth e sis
as tron o my
au toc ra cy
be sot ted
be troth
be yond
bi ol o gy
bi og ra phy
gha ot ic
ca lor ic
co los sal
con coct ed
con glom e rate
co op e rate
cor rob or ate

de mon strate
di oc e san
dox ol o gy
de nom i nate
e lon gate
em bossed
eu phon i cal
ex cog i tate
ex ot ic
ge og ra phy
ge om e try
his tor i cal
ho mol o gous
hy poc ri sy
hy poth e sis
im mod es ty
im pol i tic
im prov i dent
in doc ile
in oc u late
i sos ce les

ma hog a ny
mis con strue
mne mon ics
mo nop o ly
my thol o gy
œ soph a gus
phe nom e non
phi los o phy
phle bot o my
pho tog ra phy
prog nos tic
re mon strate
rhe tor i cal
rhi noc e ros
spas mod ic
sten og ra phy
sym bol ic
syn on y mous
syn op sis
ver bos i ty
zo ol o gy

Accented on the third syllable.

al le gor ic
cat e gor ic
cor res pond nce
di a bol ic
e co nom ic

his tri on ic
hy per bol ic
met a mor phose
met a phor ic

myth o log ic
pe ri od ic
phil har mon ic
phi lo so phic

15. The sound of *ö* before *r*, as in *nör*.

Accented on the first syllable.

bor der
bor der er
cor ban

cor di al ly
cor di form
cor du roy

cor mo rant
cor ne a
cor ner

cor nel	fort night ly	nor mal
cor net	for ward	north ern
cor nice	geor gic	or di na ry
cor po ral	gor geous	por cu pine
cor po rate	gor gon	por phy ry
cor pu lent	gor man dize	por poise (pus)
cor pus cle	hor ny	sor ta ble
corse let	horse man	sor ti lege
cor sage	horse man ship	torch bear er
cor ti cal	horse rac ing	tor ment
dor man cy	hor ta tive	tor pi tude
dor mi to ry	hor ti cul ture	tor quat ed
dor sal	lord ly	tor sion
for mal ism	lord ship	tor toise (tis)
for ma tive	mor dant	tor tu ous ly
for mi da ble	mor mon	tor ture
for mu la	mor sel	tor tur ers
for mu lize	mor ti fy	vor tex
for ti fy	mor tise	vor ti cal
for ti tude	mor tu a ry	

Accented on the second syllable.

ab nor mal	ex or bi tant	re for ti fy
ab or tion	ex or di um	re sorb ent
ab sor bent	for lorn ly	re sorp tion
ab sorp tive	in cor po rate	re sort
ac cord ant	in form	sub or di nate
ac cor ding	in form al	sub orn
a dorn	in form er	sub orn er
a dorn ment	in tor tion	tri cor por al
con form a ble	in trorse	un for tu nate
con for mi ty	per for mance	un or dered
con sort	re for ma tive	un or g anized
de formed	re formed	un or tho dox

16. The sound of *n*, as in *tūbe*.

Accented on the first syllable.

beau te ous	bu gle	cu li na ry
beau ty	cu cum ber	cu po la

cu ra cy
 cu ra tive
 cu ri ous ness
 cu ti cle
 du el list
 du bi ous ness
 du ra ble
 du te ous
 eu gha rist
 eu lo gy
 eu pho ny
 feu dal
 fu ner al
 fu sion
 glu ti nous
 ju bi lee
 hu mor ous

hu mor some
 ju gu lar
 jui cy
 ju rist
 ju ve nile
 lu cra tive
 lu na tic
 mu ci lage
 neu ter
 nu tri tive
 news mon ger
 nu mer a ble
 nu ga to ry
 nu me ra tor
 nui sance
 nu tri ment

pleu ri sy
 pu pil a ry
 pu ru len cy
 pu tre fy
 su da to ry
 suit a ble
 sui tor
 sure ty
 Tues day
 tu lip
 tu mult
 tu na ble
 tut e la ry
 u ni son
 us age
 u su ry

Accented on the second syllable.

ac cu mu late
 ac u men
 a dieu
 ad ju tor
 al lu sion
 al lu sive
 al lu vial
 a muse ment
 as kew
 be dew
 bit u men
 bit u mi nous
 ce ru le an
 cen tu ri on
 cher u bie
 com pu ta ble
 con du cive

con tu sion
 de lu sion
 de mure
 dif fu sion
 di lu tion
 ef fu sion
 en due
 en thu si ast
 es ghew
 gra tu i tous
 her cu le an
 il lu sive
 im bue
 im mu ni ty
 in tu i tive
 im pugn

li queur
 lu gu bri ous
 lux u ri ous
 mis us age
 pel lu cid
 pro fu sion
 pro tu be rance
 pur su ance
 pur suit
 re fu sal
 re view
 sa lu bri ty
 sul phu re ous
 un u su al
 vol u min ous
 vit u per ate

Accented on the third syllable.

al le lu jah
 al lo cu tion

a ma teur
 co ad ju tor

con sti tu tion
 des ti tu tion

dim i nu tion
dis tri bu tion
el o cu tion
in se cure

in se cure ly
in tra mu ral
res ti tu tion

ret ri bu tion
rev o lu tion
sub sti tu tion

17. The sound of ã as in tũb, and ô as in dôve.

Accented on the first syllable.

bor ough
~~buck et~~
budg et
buf fet ing
bus tle
col o nel (kũrnel)
com pa ny
com pas ses
com rade
con duit
con ju rer
coup le
coup let
cour age
cov ey
cov e nant
~~cov et ing~~
coz en
crum ble
cum brous
cup board
cur ren cy
cur ri er
cus to ma ry
doub le
drom e da ry
dul ness
dun geon
dusk i ness
ful mi nate
ful some
func tion a ry

fus tian
gov ern a ble
gov ern ment
gud geon
gun wale (nel)
gut tur al
hon ey moon
hov er ing
hun dred
knuck le
lug gage
lus cious
lus tre
lux u ry
~~mon grel~~
mon key
moth er
mur der er
mus cle
nour ish ment
nun cio
on ion (ũn yũn)
pul mo na ry
pun cheon
punc ture
pun ish ment
pus tle
scul ler y
scul lion
scutch eon
shov el

some bod y
sov er eign
sov er eign ty
spon gy
sub lu na ry
sub si dy
sub tile
sub tle
suf fer ance
suf fra gan
sul phur
sump tu a ry
sump tu ous ~~es~~
sur geon
sup pu rate
stom ach
smoth er ing
thor ough
troub le
trum pet
trunch eon
tur ret
ug li ness
ul ce rate
um brage
um pire
un du la ting
ut ter a ble
vul ner a ble
won der ing
worth i ly

Accented on the second syllable.

ac com pa ny	de funct	es cut cheon
ac cus tom	de mur rer	ex pul sion
ad ult er ate	dis com fit	ex punge
af front	dis com fort	in gulf
as sump tion	dis col or	pe nul ti mate
au gust	di vulge	re ful gen cy
be numbed	en com pass	ro tun di ty
com bus ti ble	e nough	re sus ci tate
con cur rence	in culp a ble	suc cumb
con sum mate	in cum ben cy	tu mul tu ous
con sump tion	e nun ci ate	tri um vi rate
con vul sion		

18. The sound of *ü*, as in *für*.*Accented on the first syllable.*

burg ^h er	fur ni ture	jour nal ism
bur den some	nur ser y	jour ney man
bur glar y	pur lieu	mur ky
cour te ous	sur feit	fur ther ance
cur tain	sur geon	tur bu lent
fur ca ted	sur plice	tur pi tude
fur lough	stur geon	tur pen tine
fur nace	tur gid	

Accented on the second syllable.

ab surd	dis cur sion	noc tur nal
at tor ney	dis cur sive	per turb
ad journ	dis turb ance	pre cur sor
dis burse ment	di ur nal	un hurt
dis cour age	ex cur sion	u sur per
dis cour te ous	in sur gent	

19. The sound of *ü*, as in *päll*.*Accented on the first syllable.*

bul ly	bul wark	butch er y
bul let	bul le tin	bush i ness
bul lock	bul finch	bull bait ing

book sel ler	foot man	rook er y
book keep ing	ful ler	wolf ish
book ish	ful ness	wolf ish ness
bul rush	pud ding	wom an
boot jack	pul pit	wom an hood
cook er y	pul let	wool li ness
cuck oo		

20. The sound of *oi*, as in oil, and of *oy*, as in joy.

Accented on the first syllable.

bois ter ous	joy ful ness	oil y
boy ish	loy al ty	pois ing
cloy ing	loi ter er	pois on
clois ter	moi e ty	pois on <i>ing</i>
coin age	moist en	soil ing
foi ble	nois ome	toil ing
hoist ing	oys ter	toy shop
joy ous	oint ment	

Accented on the second syllable.

a droit	de void	en joy in
a noint ing	en joy ment	pur loin
a void ance	em broid er	re coil ing
an noy	em ploy ing	re joice
an noy ance	em ploy ment	re join
ad join ing	en join	re joind er
ap point ment		

21. The sound of *ou*, as in out, and of *ow*, as in owl.

Accented on the first syllable.

boun da ry	dough ty	out rage
blow zy	foun dry	pow der
chow der	foun tain	pow der horn
coun ten ance	fow ler	prow ess
coun ter pane	fow ling piece	trou sers
coun ter feit	flow er y	trow el
coun ter poise	growl ing	vow el
coun ter mand	gout y	

Accented on the second syllable.

ac count	a vow al	em pow er
a cous ties	ca rou sal	es pous al
al low ing	de nounce	pro nounce
al low ance	de nounc er	re count
a mount	en coun ter	re nounce
an nounce	en dow	re nown
a round	en dow ment	sur mount

SECTION VI.

Words of more than four syllables.

The long sound of the vowels.

Accented on the penult.

ab bre vi a tion	col o ni za tion	in ef fi ca cious
ac cel er a tion	con cil i a tion	pro pi ti a tion
al le vi a tion	co op er a tion	pre des ti na tion
an ni hil a tion	de lin e a tion	ram i fi ca tion
as so ci a tion	dis ad van ta geous	re nun ci a tion
co ag u la tion	in e bri a tion	re sus ci ta tion

Accented on the antepenult.

as si du i ty	del e te ri ous	mag is te ri al
al ge bra i cal	en cy clo pæ di a	mat ri mo ni al
an te di lu vi an	ex tem po ra ne ous	mis cel la ne ous
am phi the a tre	gu ber na to ri al	no to ri e ty
brag ga do ci o	het er o ge ne ous	phar i sa i cal
con tra ri e ty	ir re triev a ble	pri mo ge ni al
co tem po ra ne ous	in cor po re al	su per flu i ty
cor nu co pi a	ir re proach a ble	sub ter ra ne an
con sti tu tion al	im por tu ni ty	sim ul ta ne ous
con tu me li ous	in ge nu i ty	un ad vis a ble
cer e mo ni ous	in de fea si ble	un de ni a ble
dis ci pli na ri an	mer i to ri ous	

Accented on the pre-antepenult.

cer e mo ni ous ness	im ma te ri al ly	par si mo ni ous ness
co tem po ra ne ous ly	ir re me di a ble	re me di a ble
dis a gree a ble ness	in com mu ni ca ble	su per nu me ra ry
ex tem po ra ne ous ly	in cor po re al ly	un rea son a ble
in stan ta ne ous ly	mer i to ri ous ly	val e tu di na ry

Short sounds of the vowels.*Accented on the penult.*

a man u en sis	hor i zon tal	phi lan throp ic
a rith me ti cian	in dis po si tion	su per in ten dence
char ac ter is tic	in ar ti fi cial	su per a bun dant
dis sat is fac tion	math e ma ti cian	

Accented on the antepenult.

as sa foet i da	in fal li bil i ty	par tic u lar i ty
a ris to crat i cal	in di vid u al	pe cu li ar i ty
car ti lag i nous	in com pres si bil i ty	prin ci pal i ty
car a van sa ry	in suf fi cien cy	pop u lar i ty
christ i an i ty	in ca pac i ty	pu sil lan i mous
con san guin i ty	im mor tal i ty	pu sil lan im i ty
chron o log i cal	im mor al i ty	phys i og no my
di vis i bil i ty	im pla ca bil i ty	phra se ol o gy
dis in gen u ous	im pos si bil i ty	phi lo soph i cal
dis sim i lar i ty	in cred i bil i ty	quad ri lat er al
ec cle si as ti cal	in de struct i bil i ty	re spec ta bil i ty
ec cen tric i ty	in fal li bil i ty	sys te mat i cal
et y mol o gy	in flex i bil i ty	sim i lar i ty
fa mil i ar i ty	im per cept i ble	sin gu lar i ty
gen e al o gy	ma te ri al i ty	su per cil i ous
gen e ral i ty	met a phys ic al	sym pa thet i cal
gen e ros i ty	myth o log i cal	spir it u al i ty
gen e ral is si mo	me di oc ri ty	su per in ten den cy
hy poth et i cal	oph i ol o gy	sur rep ti tious ly
hy po ehon dri a	par al lel o gram	sue cep ti bil i ty
in hos pi tal i ty	pri mo gen i ture	trig o nom e try
ir reg u lar i ty	pu er il i ty	the o ret i cal
in com pre hen si ble		

Accented on the pre-antepenult.

as tro nom i cal ly	em ble mat i cal ly	in ex pi a ble
an a tom i cal ly	hy po crit i cal ly	in de fat i ga ble
a men da to ry	in ter rog a tive ly	mag nif i cent ly
a ris to crat i cal ly	in dis crim i nate ly	o pin ion a tive
al pha bet i cal ly	in cor ri gi ble	par tic u lar ize
an a lyt i cal ly	in for mi da ble	par a dox i cal ly
cat e gor i cal ly	il le git i ma cy	pre cip i tant ly
con sid e rate ly	in de fat i ga ble	ri dic u lous ly
cu bic u la ry	in ter rog a to ry	rec om men da to ry
con sid e ra ble	in sig nif i can cy	re form a to ry
de rog a to ry	in cal cu la ble	reg u la ting
dog mat i cal ly	in con sid e ra ble	re pos i to ry
de lib er a tive	in dus tri ous ly	su per an nu a ted
de pos i to ry	in vul ner a ble	sat is fac to ri ly
dis crim i na tive	in cen di a ry	un in hab it a ble
e pis co pa cy	in ev i ta ble	un ut ter a ble
ex tra or di na ry	in ex o ra ble	vo lup tu ous ness

Promiscuous Exercises.

Each word to be divided into syllables, and the vowel sounds, accent, and silent letters indicated.

Advertisement, adipose, agitable, allegorize, ally, alphabetarian, ambuscade, antediluvian, anthropophagy, antiphonal, apoplexy, ap-
 plicative, archdiocese, arraign, assignee, axillary, balcony, bargaining,
 basket-woman, beauteous, benumb, benignly, borderer, burnt-offering,
 buzzingly, cabal, calfskin, caoutchouc, cherubic, climacteric, compen-
 sate, confiscate, copulatory, coquetry, corollary, corselet, cruel-hearted,
 cyclopædia, czarina, debtor, decalogue, designative, desolator, desul-
 tory, determinateness, disobligement, disorganize, dwarfish, dyspepsy,
 effrontery, eightieth, elegiac, empyrean, ephemeric, equitemporaneous,
 equivocatory, erewhile, ermine, european, excarnate, exile, extirpate,
 eyry. Façade, falconry, fasten, folks, foreign, forfeiture, furbelow, fur-
 thermore, gardener, garish, garnish, georgian, glossary, government,
 guardian, guest-chamber, guillotine, guinea-worm, gyves, halfpenny,
 haranguer, hard-heartedness, haunted, hearthstone, heterogeneous,
 honesty, hospital, humble, humanity, hypostases, hyssop, ichneumon,
 ideality, idyl, illiterate, illustrate, imperforate, imperial, impertinence,
 incompatibility, indian, indigestibility, indubitably, indorsement,
 ingenuousness, inkling, inordinately, inscrutability, insurgent, in-
 veigher, inveigle, invertebrate, iron, ironwood, irony, isinglass, issue,

Jerked, journal, joust, judgment, judiciary, kaleidoscope, kernel, keyage, kirkyard, knapsack, knighthood, knocker, lapidary, larboard, laurel, lava, leger, lever, lexicographer, light-fingered, lineament, liquor, lose, luncheon, machine, machinator, maintenance, maligner, marine, martial, marriage, militia, misinterpret, misgovernment, mohair, monosyllabic, mormon, mountaineer, mournfully, moustache, multitudinarily, muscle, mysteriarch, mythologically, naphtha, nasty, nauseate, nephew, nervously, neutrality, night-walking, nocturnally, noisomely, nonagenarian, noology, northward, notable, nothing, nuptial, nursery, nymph-like. Oaken, obduracy, obedience, obeisance, obligatorily, oblique, often, oneness, ordinary, orthoepist, oxygenize, pairing-time, palanquin, palaver, paraphrastically, parcel, parchment, parsimonious, particle, passable, pastorate, pastry, patriotism, perceptivity, periodically, perjury, phthisicky, plaguy, polytheism, presbytery, prescience, prophesy, psalmody, pseudo-clergy, pudding, paddle, purple, pyrometer, quartette, quay, quirk, quotient, radiation, raftsmen, rankling, raspberry, rareness, receivability, requisitely, research, resume, reversal, rhapsody, rhythmical, rotatory, rouge, roughness, ruthlessness. Saccharine, sacerdotal, sacrilege, salve, scarlatina, schismatic, scholarly, scion, scorpion, scruple, scrutiny, searcher, secretary, sedentary, seigniorage, septuagint, seraphim, serpentine, sharpen, shekel, shrievalty, sinister, sew, sociability, soften, sonorous, spaniel, squararchy, squirrel, steam-gauge, strewing, subtlety, surcingle, surety, surtout, surveillance, sweatiness, swordless, syringe, tabernacle, tableaux, talkative, target, taskmaster, temptation, tergiversation, tersely, thermometric, thesis, thoroughfare, tigerish, tissue, tithebook, tongue-grafting, tortuousness, tortoiseshell, trait, treason, treasury, treatise, troche, tyrannically. Ululation, unacceptable, unceremonious, uncertainty, unconditional, uncurdled, under-gardener, undisturbed, unfairly, ungird, union, unsure, uprightness, urgency, usurper, uvula, vagueness, valiantly, vanguard, veiless, veiny, vengeance, verdigris, vertebrated, vignette, visionary, vizier, voluminous, vulnerability, waddle, wafting, walking, warbler, wearing, wonderful, wormeaten, wrestle, wristlet, wrath, wrought, wrynecked, yacht, yardarm, yesterday, youthfully, youngish, zealously, zenith, zodiac, zodiacal, zoological, zoophyte.

A List of a number of the most Difficult Words in common use.

The sound of the vowel in the accented syllable is marked.

ā vi a ry	ăstă ma	an tîp o des
ăl ghy my	ăl mond	an chō vy
ăn soer	aph oēr e sis	ae cōn tre
ăp o thegm	as sa foēt i da	a pōc ry phal

a pŏs tle
 aut' o graph (ŏ)
 a dieŭ
 boŭ queŕ
 bâl sam
 blas phême
 bŭr i al (ŏ)
 bus i ness (bŭz ness)
 bit ū men
 bŏr ough
 bŭrgĥ er
 boŭr geon
 bŏs om
 bŭsh el
 bŭtch er
 bouĥ
 crăy on
 ca tărrĥ
 coch i nēal
 ģe dŭl la
 cen trĭp e tal
 crôu pier
 cŏugh
 ce rŭ le an
 cŏl o nel (kŭr nel)
 coŭr te ous
 cŭck oo
 cŭsh ion
 ca rouse
 căt a comŏs
 chăl dron
 dău phin
 dēs ue tude
 Ji aēr e sis
 dĭph thong
 dŭc at
 dăugh ter
 en vĕl op
 ex āġ ģe rate

em py rē an
 ex chĕq uer
 guil lo tĭne
 gam bŏge
 grouse
 hălf pence
 hăl cy on
 hălve
 hăr le quin
 ho rĭ zon
 hau't boy (ŏ)
 hy dro phŏ bia
 ĥŏst ler
 hŏugh (k)
 her cŭ le an
 hoŭse wife
 istĥ mus
 im pŏst ĥume
 i sŏs ce les
 jĕop ar dy
 jŏŭst
 ĩnĭght
 le vĭ a than
 lŏg a rithm
 mas quer āde
 mez zo tĭn to
 mĭs chiev ous
 mĭs tle toe
 mne mŏn ics
 năph tha
 non par ěl
 nŭi sance
 nŏ thing
 or thŏ e py
 onċe (wŭns)
 ŏn ion (ŭn yŭn)
 par tĕrre
 port măn teau
 pār lĭa ment

pĕd a gogue
 phĕas ant
 phlĕgm
 ĩc tur ěsque
 pan e ġŭr ist
 phthŭs ic
 pŏr ce lain
 pŏst ĥu mous
 prŏ logue
 pŭis ne
 pŭl pit
 pŭt
 poign ant
 psălm
 psălm o dy
 quan dă ry
 rĕn dez vŏus
 rŏute
 rheŭ ma tism
 schis măt ic
 sĕr geant
 stăves
 slăugh ter
 sper ma cĕ ti
 sub poĕ na
 schĕd ule
 sĕ'ĕn night
 sŏl dier (jer)
 so nŏ rous
 sŏuve nir
 sur tŏut
 sca'l lop (ŏ)
 syn ŏn y mous
 sul phŭ re ous
 sure (shŭr)
 shŏe
 sŏv er eign ty
 stŏm ach
 sŭbt le

sûg ar (sh)	tör toise	vict u al ler
to bǎc co	thō rōugh	wōnt
tar pâu lin	trow sers	wo'm en (I)
Thămes (ð)	vi o lon cǎl lo	zē nith
trī pod	vīct uals	zēph yr
tōw ards		

Sentences for Dictation.

A lazar-house it seemed : within were laid
 Numbers of all diseased, all maladies—
 Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrha

The faith and patience, the courage and prudence, of the ancient Christians, far surpass the most famous achievements of military heroes.

Swearing allegiance to their sovereign.

An enlightened reader laughs at the inconsistent chumera of such an author.

Oh what a confluence of ethereal fires !

Not a commercial, but a martial republic ; a republic, not of simple husbandmen or fishermen, but of intriguers and warriors.

A sergeant made use of him to inveigle country fellows, and to list them into the service of the Parliament.

The food or the cod is either small fish, worms, or crustaceous animals.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil ; but the evening repaid it with hilarity.

Gray-bearded men and grave, with warriors mixed
 Assemble, and harangues are made,
 Spoiled by the affectations of coquetry.

The nobles have the monopoly of honor, the plebeians a monopoly of acquiring wealth.

It is a dispute amongst critics, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, or doggerel.

If two vowels are to be read as two distinct syllables, one letter is sometimes marked with a diæresis (..).

An indictment is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, presented upon oath by a grand jury.

Antipodes are those situated on that part of the globe diametrically opposite to us.

A real circular motion is always accompanied with a centrifugal motion.

We must not swallow down opinions as silly people do an empiric's pills, without knowing what they are made of.

A fastidious individual affects or arrogates superior taste and discernment.

The Emperor Julian himself, that most bitter adversary of Christianity, who had openly apostatized from it, did not deny the reality of our Lord's miracles.

They had no authority, either by diocesan or by provincial synagogues.

A concatenation, by intermediate ideas, may be formed of all homogeneous truths.

Sir James Macintosh wrote an excellent dissertation on metaphysical science.

From yonder realm of empyreal day!

The guillotine was first proposed to the National Assembly of France by a physician, and from him received its name.

Here sacred pomp and genial feet delight,
And solemn dance and hymeneal rite.

We ought sometimes to suspend our judgment, till the first effervescence is a little subsided.

It is unfortunate that we should be harassed by implacable persecution, or excruciated by irremediable pains.

And sought,
By pyramids and mausoleum pomp,
Short-lived themselves, to immortalize their bones.

These men, republicans from servility, who published rhetorical paucyrics on massacres, and who reduced plunder to a system of ethics, are as ready to preach slavery as anarchy.

The habitual passion of Howard's mind was a measure of feeling almost equal to the temporary extremes and paroxysms of common minds; as a great river in its customary state is equal to a small or moderate one when swollen to a torrent.

I omitted to state that I visited him several times.

I regretted to hear sentiments so bigoted and besotted, and upon expressing my regret, the eyes of all present were riveted upon me.

He proffered me his assistance on the occasion, but I preferred to act for myself.

He mounted the piebald pony, and galloped away.

At the last conference the president conferred great honor upon him.

Shall I envelop it in a cover, or send it without an envelope?

The misfortunes of that dissipated and dissolute young man deserve no commiseration.

Though all his friends interceded in his behalf, he was superseded.

I will not recede ; on the contrary, I will proceed.

It is almost unnecessary to observe that he was not benefited by such counsels ; nay, he was unfitted by them for his situation.

The vessel, having unshipped her rudder, became unmanageable.

The allies encamped in the valleys below.

The attorneys made frequent journeys down.

As befitting his exalted station and character, he omitted no opportunity of benefiting mankind.

After repeated sallies from the lanes and alleys, they were repulsed and dislodged.

He offered to mould it in pewter, but I preferred one of plain lead.

An embarrassed cobbler met with a harassed pedler, gauging the symmetry of a peeled pear, with unparalleled and ingenuous scrupulosity.

That bold player bowled the ball well.

That new grater is a much greater invention than I supposed.

When the allies rushed through the alleys of the city, the army made an attempt to raise the siege.

The season of autumn suggests serious and solemn thoughts.

The fingers of that poor dumb boy are so numb that he cannot make a sign.

I differ from you, and have a strong preference for the other, yet in deference to your opinion, I accept the place he proffered me.

There is a principle of coherence inherent in matter, which is one of its principal characteristics.

He is so wilful that, however skilful he may be, he cannot fulfil the task assigned him.

A knight of the garter, a puisne judge, a sheriff, a viscount, and an earl were present.

He wrote odes and lyrical ballads, psalms, hymns, and anthems.

He studies grammar, arithmetic, and geography.

The phthisicky old knight suffered severely also from rheumatism.

When the colonel entered the catacombs he was greatly amazed.

PART THIRD.

VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.

THERE are many words in the language which may be confounded either in form, sound, or sense.

Some words have the same sound, but differ both in form and sense—as, ate and eight : the boy *ate eight* buns.

Some words have the same form, but differ in sound, or sense, or in both—as, dōes and dôes : he *does* feed the *does*.

Some words have the same form, but differ in accent and use—as, absent and absent' : I am sorry I was *absent* to-day ; and I will not *absent* myself to-morrow.

Some words have nearly the same sound, and require to be distinctly enunciated in order to be distinguished—as, tracks, tracts : the *mower* will cut *more* grass.

Some words have various meanings, and are used differently—as, While leaning on a *post*, he told me that, when at the military *post*, he obtained a *post* of great honor and trust, in which it was his duty, not only *to post* the general's letters, but also *to post* his private ledger.

Some words have a kindred, or similar meaning, and must be distinguished in application or use. We speak of a *yoke* of oxen, a *pair* of boots, a *brace* of pistols, and a *couple* of oranges.

SECTION I

Words which are pronounced alike, but which differ in spelling and signification.

Each of the words is defined, but as it is often impossible to give a clear and intelligible definition of such simple words, a number of sentences has been constructed, in which most of the words are used, and which will convey a clearer idea of their different meanings.

These sentences are designed as exercises in dictation ; and the pupils should be required to construct other similar sentences in which the words may be properly used. Such exercises are fitted to enable a pupil to *read intelligibly*, as well as to *spell correctly*.

The words in the lists are arranged according to the sounds of the vowels, the sentences for dictation follow the order of the words.

ā as in *fāte*.

ale, beer, malt liquor	day, a period of time
ail, to be sick	dey, a moorish governor
ate, devoured	days, periods of time
eight, a number	daze, to dazzle
bale, a pack of goods	faint, languid, weak
bail, a surety	feint, a pretence
base, low, mean	fane, a temple
bass, a part in music	fain, willingly, gladly
bate, to take less	feign, to dissemble
bait, an allurement	frays, quarrels
bay, a color ; a tree	phrase, an expression
bey, a Turkish governor	gage, a pledge
bays, bay trees	gauge, to measure a cask
baize, a kind of cloth	gate, a sort of door
braid, to weave together	gait, manner of walking
brayed, did bray	grate, a fireplace
brake, a thicket	great, large
break, to part by force	grat'er, a sort of rasp
cane, a strong reed	great'er, larger
Cain, a man's name	grays, mixed colors
Dane, a native of Denmark	graze, to eat grass
deign, to vouchsafe	hale, strong, healthy
	hail, frozen rain

hay, dried grass
 hey! an exclamation
 lade, to load
 laid, placed
 lane, a narrow road
 lain, participle of lie
 made, finished
 maid, a girl
 male, masculine
 mail, a post-bag
 mane, hair on an animal's neck
 main, principal, chief
 maze, confusion of thought
 maize, Indian corn
 nave, the middle of a wheel; part
 of a church
 knave, a rogue
 nay, no; not
 neigh, the voice of a horse
 pale, wan, dim
 pail, a vessel for water, &c.
 pane, a square of glass
 pain, a feeling of uneasiness
 place, a situation
 plaice, a flat fish
 plane, a carpenter's tool
 plain, clear, even
 plate, wrought silver
 plait, a fold, a double
 pray, to beseech
 prey, plunder, booty
 prays, entreats
 praise, to commend

rain, water from the clouds
 rein, a bridle
 reign, to rule
 raze, to destroy
 raise, to lift, to elevate
 rays, beams of light
 sale, a selling
 sail, to swim with sails
 slay, to kill
 sley, a weaver's reed
 sleigh, a vehicle for travelling on
 snow
 stake, a post; a wager
 steak, a slice of meat
 strait, a narrow pass
 straight, direct
 tale, a story
 tail, the hinder part
 tray, a sort of dish
 trait, a feature
 vale, a valley
 vail, or veil, to cover
 vane, a weathercock
 vain, proud; fruitless
 vein, a blood-vessel
 wane, to decrease
 wain, a wagon
 waste, to consume
 waist, middle part of the body
 wait, to tarry
 weight, heaviness
 wave, a billow
 waive, to give up; to quit
 way, a manner; a road
 weigh, to balance; to poise

a as in fare.

air, the atmosphere
 ere, before
 e'er, ever
 heir, an inheritor
 airy, exposed to the air
 eyry, a nest of a bird of prey
 bare, naked; simple
 bear, a beast of prey
 bear, to suffer

chair, a movable seat
 char, to work by the day
 fare, food; price of passage
 fair, beautiful; honest, a place
 of sale
 glare, splendor
 glair, the white of an egg
 hare, name of an animal
 hair, covering of the head

pare, to cut thinly
 pair, a couple
 pear, a fruit
 stare, to look earnestly
 stair, a flight of steps
 tare, an allowance in weight
 tear, to rend

tares, a kind of grain
 tears, does rend
 their, belonging to them
 there, in that place
 ware, merchandise
 wear, to carry on the person, to
 waste with use

ǎ as in făt.

adds, increases
 adze, a cooper's axe
 analyst, one who analyzes
 annalist, a writer of annals
 anker, a liquid measure
 anchor, a heavy iron for a ship
 ass, a beast of burden
 as, a Roman weight and coin
 bad, vicious
 bade, commanded
 candid, sincere; frank
 candied, preserved in sugar
 cannon, a great gun
 canon, a law; a rule
 canvas, coarse cloth
 canvass, to solicit votes
 dam, a beast's mother
 damn, to condemn
 dram, a small weight
 drachm, an ancient coin
 jam, a conserve of fruit
 jamb, a supporter

lack, to want
 lac, a sort of gum; sum of
 100,000
 lacks, wants
 lax, loose
 laps, licks
 lapse, a fall; a slip
 mantle, a cloak; a garment
 mantel, the chimney-piece
 nag, a little horse
 knag, a knot of wood
 nap, a short sleep
 knap, to break short
 pallet, a little bed
 palette, a painter's board
 rack, to torture
 wrack, ruin; a sea-weed
 rap, to strike
 wrap, to fold
 tacks, small nails
 tax, a rate imposed
 travel, to go a journey
 travail, work; trouble

ä as in fâr.

ark, a chest
 arc, part of a circle
 hart, a sort of stag
 heart, the seat of life
 mark, a sign; a note
 marque, license of reprisals

marshal, to arrange in order
 martial, warlike
 martin, a kind of swallow
 marten, a kind of weasel

â as in fâst.

cask, a barrel
 casque, a helmet
 cast, to throw
 caste, rank among the Hindoos

caster, one who throws
 castor, the beaver

â as in fâli.

all, every one
awl, a sharp pointed tool
augnt, anything
ought, should
ball, any round thing
bawl, to cry out
call, to name ; to appeal to
caul, a net for the hair
caws, doth caw
cause, a reason ; a motive
claws, talons
clause, part of a sentence
gall, bile ; bitterness
Gaul, a Frenchman

hall, a large room
haul, to pull
law, a rule ; a statute
la! an exclamation of surprise
mall, a wooden hammer
maul, to beat ; to bruise
paws, a beast's feet
pause, a stop
quarts, plural of quart
quartz, a mineral
salter, more salt
psalter, a psalm-book
wall, a raised fence
waul, to cry as a cat

e as in mēte.

be, to exist
bee, a honey-making insect
beech, a timber tree
beach, the sea-shore
beer, malt liquor
bier, a carriage for the dead
beet, an eatable root
beat, to strike
creek, a small port ; a cove
creak, to make a harsh noise
deer, a swift animal
dear, beloved ; expensive
discreet, prudent
discrete, distinct
feet, parts of the body
feat, an exploit ; an action
flee, to run away
flea, a biting insect
freeze, to congeal
frieze, coarse woollen cloth
Greece, a country of Europe
grease, soft fat
greaves, leg armor
grieves, laments
heel, the hind part of the foot
heal, to cure
hear, to hearken
here, this place

key, an instrument for a lock
quay, landing place from ships
lea, a meadow
lee, opposite to the wind
leaf, a part of a plant or book
- lief, willingly
leek, a sort of onion
leak, to run out
lees, settlings ; dregs
lease, to glean
meed, reward
mead, a liquor made from honey
mean, paltry ; low
mien, air ; deportment ; aspect
meet, to encounter
meat, animal food
mete, to measure
meter, one who or that which
measures
metre, poetical measure ; verse
need, want ; necessity
knead, to work dough
peace, quiet ; tranquillity
piece, a bit ; a part
peak, a point ; the top
pique, to glory in ; a grudge
peel, a rind or skin
peal, a ring of bells

peer, a nobleman
 pier, support of a bridge, &c.
 pleas, excuses
 please, to gratify ; to delight
 queen, a king's wife
 quean, a worthless woman
 reed, a tall sort of grass
 read, to peruse
 reek, steam ; vapor
 wreak, to exercise vengeance
 see, to view ; to behold
 sea, the ocean
 seal, to fasten
 ceil, to make a ceiling
 seed, what produces plants
 cede, to give up ; to resign
 seem, to appear
 seam, a joint
 seen, viewed ; beheld
 seine, a fishing net
 scene, a sight ; a view
 seer, one who sees ; a prophet
 sear, to burn ; to wither
 cere, to cover with wax

sees, views ; beholds
 seize, to lay hold of
 senior, elder
 seignior, a lord
 shagreen, a sort of leather
 chagrin, vexation
 sheer, pure ; unmixed
 shear, to clip ; to reap
 sleeve, a covering of the arm
 sleave, untwisted silk
 steel, refined iron
 steal, to rob, thieve, or pilfer
 sweet, pleasing to the senses
 suite, succession ; retinue
 tear, water from the eye
 tier, a rank ; a row
 teas, leaves of a Chinese plant
 tease, to torment
 teem, to abound
 team, a set of horses
 week, seven days
 weak, feeble ; infirm
 ween, to think
 wean, to withdraw from

z as in mēt.

assent, agreement
 ascent, a going up
 bell, a hollow, sounding metallic
 vessel
 belle, gay young lady
 berry, a small fruit
 bury, to put under ground
 bred, brought up
 bread, food made from the flour
 of wheat, &c.
 Brest, a French seaport
 breast, a part of the body
 guest, a visitor
 guessed, did guess
 led, conducted
 lead, a soft, heavy metal

lessen, to make less
 lesson, a task ; a lecture
 levy, to raise money, &c.
 levee, attendance at court
 rest, repose ; ease
 wrest, to force ; to strain
 sell, to vend ; to dispose of
 cell, a small cavity ; a hut
 seller, one who sells
 cellar, place under ground
 sent, conveyed
 cent, a hundred ; a coin
 scent, an odor ; a smell
 wether, a sheep
 weather, state of the air

i as in pine.

by, with ; near
 buy, to purchase

clime, climate ; a country
 climb, to mount up

die, to cease to live
 dye, to color cloth
 find, to discover
 fined, condemned to pay a pen-
 alty in money
 high, tall ; lofty
 hie, to make haste
 hide, to conceal
 hied, went in haste
 ay, yes
 eye, the organ of sight
 isle, an island
 aisle, a passage in a church
 indite, to compose
 indict, to accuse
 lie, an intentional falsehood
 lye, liquor from ashes of wood
 liar, one who lies down
 liar, one who tells lies
 mite, a little insect in cheese
 might, power ; ability
 night, darkness
 knight, a title of honor
 pries, inquires into
 prize, a reward ; a premium

quire, twenty-four sheets of paper
 choir, a band of singers
 rime, hoar frost
 rhyme, similar sounds
 rite, a ceremony
 write, to do writing
 right, straight ; correct
 wright, a workman
 rye, a sort of corn
 wry, crooked ; distorted
 sine, a geometrical line
 sign, a mark ; a token
 site, a situation
 cite, to summon ; to quote
 sight, a view ; a vision
 size, bulk ; magnitude
 sighs, heaves a sigh
 slight, to neglect
 sleight, an artful trick
 stile, steps into a field
 style, manner of writing, &c.
 time, duration ; season
 thyme, an aromatic herb

z as in pñ.

bin, a place to hold corn, &c.
 been, part of the verb to be
 gild, to adorn with gold
 guild, a corporation
 gilt, adorned with gold
 guilt, wickedness, sin
 grisly, frightful, hideous
 grizzly, somewhat gray
 him, that man
 hymn, a divine song
 in, within
 inn, a public-house
 kill, to take away life
 kiln, a sort of furnace
 limb, a member of the body
 lin, to paint

links, divisions of a chain
 lynx, a spotted beast
 nit, an insect's egg
 knit, to make stockings, &c.
 primmer, more precise
 primer, a child's first book
 ring, a circle
 wring, to twist
 signet, a seal
 cygnet, a young swan
 single, alone
 cingle, a girth
 sink, to fall down
 cinque, five
 sticks, pieces of wood
 Styx, a river of the poets

ð as in nōte.

boll, or bole, a round stem
 bowl, a basin
 bow, a weapon
 beau, a gallant
 bore, to make a hole; did bear
 boar, the male of swine
 borne, carried; supported
 bourn, a limit; a boundary
 broach, to utter first
 brooch, an ornament
 close, to shut up
 clothes, garments; dress
 cole, a sort of cabbage
 coal, mineral fuel
 coarse, rough; gross
 course, a race-ground
 core, the heart of a tree, &c.
 corps, a body of troops
 cote, a fold for sheep, &c.
 coat, a part of dress
 doe, a female deer
 dough, unbaked paste
 doze, to slumber
 does, female deer
 fort, a castle
 forte, what any one knows best
 forth, forward
 fourth, next after third
 gloze, to flatter
 glows, shines brightly
 groan, to sigh deeply
 grown, increased
 grocer, a dealer in sugar, &c.
 grosser, coarser
 hoard, a treasure
 horde, a tribe
 hole, a hollow place
 whole, entire; unbroken
 home, one's dwelling
 holm, the ever-green oak
 lone, retired; solitary
 loan, a thing lent
 moan, to lament
 mown, cut down

mote, a particle of dust
 moat, a ditch
 no, not so
 know, to understand
 nose, part of the face
 now, understands
 O! or oh! alas
 owe, to be indebted
 ore, unrefined metal
 oar, a pole to row with
 pole, a long stick; extremity of
 the earth's axis
 poll, a list of voters
 pore, to look closely
 pour, to empty out a liquid
 port, a harbor
 Porte, the Turkish court
 rode, did ride
 road, a way
 rowed, impelled by oars
 roe, a female deer
 row, a rank
 roes, female deer
 rose, a flower
 rows, ranks
 rose, did rise
 Rome, name of a city
 roam, to wander
 rote, repetition
 wrote, did write
 aloe, a wild sort of plum
 slow, tardy, not quick
 so, in such manner
 saw, to scatter seed
 sew, to work with a needle
 sole, the bottom of a shoe
 soul, the immortal part of man
 sore, tender; painful
 soar, to rise high
 throe, extreme agony
 throw, to cast; to heave
 throne, a seat of state
 thrown, cast

toe, part of the foot
tow, dressed hemp

yoke, a bond ; a link
yolk, the yellow of an egg

ø as in nôt.

cobble, to mend
coble, a fishing boat
codling, a sort of apple
coddling, parboiling
cörd, a string
chörd, the string of a musical in-
strument

grot, a cell
groat, fourpence
lock, a fastening
loch, or lough, a lake
not, denying
knot, a tie

ô as in môve.

brews, doth brew
bruise, to hurt
brute, a beast
bruit, a noise ; to report
choose, to select
chews, to grind with the teeth
crews, ships' companies
cruise, to sail up and down

rood, a quarter of an acre
rude, uncivil ; untaught
root, part of a plant
route, a road ; a way
threw, did throw
through, by means of
too, overmuch
two, one and one

û as in tûbe.

blue, a color
blew, did blow
due, owing
dew, moisture
ewe, a female sheep
you, yourselves
yew, an evergreen tree
flue, a passage for smoke
flew, did fly
hue, a color or tint
hew, to cut down
Hugh, a man's name

mule, a beast
mewl, to cry like an infant
muse, to ponder
mews, enclosure ; stables
new, fresh
knew, did know
use, to employ
ewes, female sheep

ũ as in tũb.

burrow, a rabbit hole
borough, a corporation
chuff, a surly clown
chough, a sea bird
cousin, a relation
cozen, to cheat
dun, a dark color
done, finished
dust, powdered dirt
dost, second person of the verb do

fungous, spongy
fungus, a sort of mushroom
just, honest
joust, a mock fight
nun, a young woman in a convent
none, not any
plum, a fruit
plumb, perpendicular
ruff, a neck ornament
rough, coarse ; uneven

rung, did ring
 wrung, twisted
 skull, the bone of the head
 scull, a small boat
 sum, the whole
 some, a part
 sun, the fountain of light
 son, a male child

sutler, a seller of provisions
 subtler, more cunning
 tun, a large cask
 ton, twenty hundredweight
 won, gained
 one, a single thing

ě, ě, u before *r*.

berth, a sleeping place ; situation	furs, skins of beasts
birth, a coming into life	furze, a wild shrub
herd, a drove ; flock	
heard, did hear	

ou as in out.

bow, to bend	foul, not clean
bough, a branch	fowl, a large bird
brows, plural of brow	our, belonging to us
browse, to eat shrubs	hour, sixty minutes

Exercises.

What can ail him? Do not drink ale.

Bring me eight pears. Did he pare the pear before he ate it?

Tell him to bail out the water, and put the bale of cotton into the boat. Bail was refused at the court for the person who stole the bale of silk.

It is a base act to wrong the weak. You will find the bass fiddle lying at the base of the statue; take it and assist those who are singing bass.

The Bey of Turkey rode on a bay horse.

I am weary, and would fain lie down. Never feign friendship, but be ever truthful.

She seemed to be faint, but it was soon discovered to be a mere feint on her part.

I saw him pass through the gate, and his gait appeared very awkward.

He put a great part of the coal in the grate.

You must rub the greater part of that carrot on the large grater.

Tell John to put the bay horses to the carriage, and turn out the grays to graze in the meadow.

That poor man has lain for two hours in the lane.

He laid aside his the men to bade the boat with

The main difference between a lion and a lioness is, that the latter has no mane.

The male passenger put a letter into the mail.

I felt quite in a maze when he asked me the difference between maize and wheat.

The knave who stole the nave of the wheel, was seen sitting in the nave of the church.

Nay, you must be mistaken, my horses did not neigh at that time.

How pale you are, carrying that heavy pail of milk.

He cut his finger with a broken pane of glass, and he suffers much pain.

He was fishing in a certain place and caught a flat fish called a plaice.

It is quite plain that the surface is as plain as the joiner's plane can make it.

Tell me, I pray you, how the tiger seizes his prey.

When did the reign of Queen Victoria commence?

Raise the window and let the rays of the sun into the room.

The seaman offered a large sail for sale.

The butcher took the sheep away in his sleigh to slay them.

He put the steak of beef on a sharp stake to broil it.

We sailed in a straight line across the narrow strait.

It was stated in a tale I read, that some animals sit upon their tails.

Kindness is a marked trait in the character of the young person who
1. lds that tray.

The lady covered her face with a veil as we passed through the
narrow vale.

The ass brayed loudly. Tell Mary to braid her hair.

The vane fell upon that vain person and cut a vein in his arm.

You will waste less time if you bind the belt round your waist.

Wait a little and he will tell you the weight of the box.

I waive my right to that seat lest the wave reach your dress.

While I stood in the way I saw him weigh the bag in a curious way.

A good man prays unto the Lord, and sings praise unto His name ;
and he weighs well the motives which govern his ways.

I learned ere I came that the air of this place is bracing, and, if
I e'er return, I will bring the young heir with me.

The eagle builds his eyry in a lofty and airy situation.

The white bear tore the bare arm of the lad so badly, that I could
not bear to look at it.

I offered a chair to the char-woman when she came in.

It was not fair to charge that fair person so high a fare for entering
the fair.

Tell John to take off the hair off that hareskin.

Did you ever see any one pare an apple or a pear with a pair of scissors?

Do not tear that paper on which the amount of tare is marked.

He tears his coat in going into a field of tares.

Their carriage is not there.

That kind of ware will soon wear away the dress I gave him to wear.

It is not fair that that boy should bear on his bare arm a pair of pale colored pails, the one filled with pared pears, the other with tin-ware for common wear.

He now adds an axe and a new adze to his box of tools.

The master bade me avoid the companionship of that bad boy.

It is sad when a canon of the church is enforced by soldiers and cannon.

He paid an old coin, called a drachm, for a dram of liquor.

If he had a lac of rupees he did not lack for support.

He hung his mantle over the mantel to dry.

The weary painter threw down his palette and flung himself upon his pallet of straw.

Wrap up the parcel, then rap for James to carry it home.

It was sore revail for so old a man to travel so far in a hail storm.

One end of the lid of the ark was formed like the arc of a circle.

The huntsman shot the hart through the heart.

As he was a soldier of mark, the king granted to him letters of marque.

That martial man will marshal the troops.

He laid aside his casque and sat on a cask standing near.

He urged the people to cast aside all respect for caste.

That martial-looking man, who wears a casque, ordered me to carry this cask to the marshal.

All shoemakers use the awl.

If you have aught against me, you ought to tell me frankly.

Those boys should not bawl so loudly when they play at ball.

Do you call the net enclosing that girl's hair a caul?

That old crow caws frequently without any cause.

Haul that trunk to the end of the hall.

John held the paws of the dog in his hand.

Did you hear the cat waul on the other side of the wall.

You should pause at the end of that clause, which speaks of the paws of a lion and claws of an eagle.

Can it be that a bee hurt you?

There is not a beech tree near the beach.

He thoughtlessly placed a can of beer on the bier.

He took up a large beet and bent the boy with it.

In running up the creek, the timbers of the vessel began to creak and strain.

He bought the deer at too dear a price.

In performing the feat he injured his feet much.

Would you flee away at the sight of a flea?

Cover the jar with that piece of frieze, lest its contents freeze before morning.

It grieves me to see you wear these heavy greaves.

This salve will heal your sore heel.

Stand here and hear what he says.

Take the key and open the gate which leads to the quay.

I crossed the lea on the lee side of the wood.

I would as lief take one leaf as another.

I saw water leak out of the vessel in which he placed the green leek.

Who would believe, from his haughty mien, that he could mean to be so mean and deceitful.

When next we meet I hope to have better meat, and to mete out to you a larger portion.

Who pasted these four lines of metre on the gas meter?

You need not knead the dough so much.

For the sake of peace I will give to each of you a piece.

Did you hear that peal of thunder? Give me a piece of orange peel.

Do not pique yourself so highly on reaching the peak of the hill before me.

I saw a peer standing on the pier of the bridge.

Please to state at once all the pleas you can offer in your defence.

As you read the line point out each word with the reed.

He went out to see the sea, and a grander scene is seldom seen.

We ceil a room with timber or plaster; but we seal a letter with wax, and mark it with a seal.

Before I put a seed into the ground, he must cede to me all his right to it.

It does not seem to me that that seam is very close.

He sees the plant in the water, but he cannot seize it with his hand.

I saw John peeling an orange while that pealing anthem was being played.

It were sheer nonsense to affirm that a shepherd ought not to shear his sheep.

She pinned some ravelled sleeve upon the sleeve of her dress.

Did the man steal the steel he offered for sale?

The prince ordered sweet wine to be furnished to all his suite.

No tear started to his eye, though he saw tier above tier of guns on the fort.

The team of horses is ploughing in the fields, which teem with verdure.

He has been very weak all this week.

The chagrin of poor Moses must have been great when he found out how he had been imposed upon with regard to the spectacles in the shagreen cases.

I did not assent to your proposal of making the ascent of the hill.

The bell rang, and then the belle of the evening entered the room.

He made a hole in which to bury the berry.

The chickens were bred on bread made of rye meal.

They led him through the forest to the lead mines.

Your guest shrewdly guessed my object last night.

I will lessen your lesson if you find it too long.

I heard at the levee to-day that the Parliament propose to levy a new tax.

If you do not allow me to sit at rest, I will wrest that stick from you.

Did the hermit sell his right to the cell? The seller has gone to live in a cellar.

He spent every cent he had for a scent bottle, which he sent to a friend.

The weather was cold when the shepherd brought a wether from the hill.

The man was on his way to dye the web of cloth, when he received an injury which caused him to die.

By next week he will buy a farm.

It is fatiguing, in a warm clime, to climb high hills.

If you find the document, and do not return it, you will be fined by the court.

It is now high time to hie homeward, for the sun is not high.

He hied home to hide his part of the spoil.

I asked him if he was pleased; he looked in my eye, and said, "Ay."

I walked through the aisle of the church, which stood on the isle.

Do not lie down in the lye.

Every mite in that cheese might be removed. You might have given your mite.

I meet the knight almost every night in the street.

Thomas pries into the class register, to learn whether he is likely to get a prize.

The choir made use of more than a quire of paper.

I will write to the wheelwright, and tell him it is not right for him to observe that rite.

He makes a wry face at the eye-drood and water offered to him.

At the first sight of your house he said he would cite you before the council for choosing a site so near his premises.

It is childish for a boy of your age to heave so many sighs about such a trifle.

Slight all those tricks performed by slight of hand.

He told, in fine style, how he got over the stile in his haste.
At this time last year the thyme was in bloom.

Have you been told to make a bin for the corn?
They intend to gild the ceiling of the Guildhall.
There is no guilt in making use of gilt vessels.
It was a grisly sight to see the huge grizzly bear torn in pieces.
I heard him sing a beautiful hymn.

I may take my ease in my own inn.

He was told to kill the dog, and throw it into the kiln.
The links of the chain have chafed the neck of the lynx.

I can knit, but I never saw a nit.

He is quite prim; but the child, with a primer in her hand, is
primmer.

They who ring the bells for joy to-day, may wring their hands in
grief to-morrow.

I will give you a cygnet, if you will place your signet on the book.
Fasten the saddle on the horse with a single cingle.

The boar broke the door of his pen and bore away a part of it.
He was borne far beyond the bourn of his native country.
Cupid gave his bow into the hands of that elegant beau.
The beau spent an hour in trying to tie a bow to please himself.
She soon began to broach the subject of the new brooch.
The mistress told her to close the trunk containing her clothes.
You have spoiled the cole by letting it fall on the coal.
His manners are coarse, as might be expected on a race course.
One of his own corps cut the core out of a nut and gave it to him.
Lay aside your coat and assist in getting the flock into the cote.
I fed the tame doe with some dough.

He had four of his fore teeth extracted.

His forte seems to be to fight behind a fort.

On the fourth day of May he went forth to sow.

You have grown so fat that hard work makes you groan.

The horde of gipsies have a hoard of stolen goods.

He dug a hole and hid the whole of his money in it.

Around his home stood a grove of trees, among which were the
holm, the oak, and the elm.

That lone old man gave me the loan of an axe.

I heard a moan among the new mown hay.

There was a mote in his eye, so that he did not distinctly see the
moat.

He did not know how to say no.

I will give you some of this ore, if you will take your oar and row
me o'er the ferry.

You will see a pole at the end of the booth, having the state of the poll marked on it.

He rode along the new road.

I saw a roe feeding behind a row of trees.

I rose and saw three roes standing between two rows of rose bushes.

He left Rome in the spring to roam over the south of Italy.

Notwithstanding the sore on the neck of the dove, it can still soar aloft.

I heard a cobbler, who could scarcely put a sole on a shoe, say that the soul is not immortal, and his sole reason was he could not believe it.

He wrote the passage so often that he could say it by rote.

He sent the shipwright to cobble the old coble lying on the beach.

While the cook was coddling the codlings, the maid made ready the table.

I paid the old man a groat to see his grot or cell.

He turned the key in the lock, and went with me to see a beautiful lock (lough) behind the hill.

He will not deny that he tied the knot.

I broke a chord of my violin by tying a cord too tightly around it.

The man that brews the ale received a severe bruise on his foot.

It was soon bruited abroad that the brute had gored him.

The crews of the vessels, sent to cruise on the coast of Africa, suffered much.

That rude man says, that one rood of his land is worth more than an acre of ours.

On your route through the forest you would observe many a root on the surface of the ground.

That very rude boy threw a stone through the window.

The two deer which you gave to me cost you far too dear a price.

Choose any apple you please, but he that chews that one must have good teeth.

The wind blew away my blue silk handkerchief.

I came early, though the dew was on the grass, to pay you the money due.

Did you bind the ewe to the yew tree?

The flue was on fire, and the sparks flew about in all directions.

I sent Hugh to hew a piece of timber of a peculiar hue.

I heard the poor infant mewl in the panner on the back of the mule.

The royal mews is not a fit place wherein to muse.

He knew very well that the furniture was new.

Use the ewes well during winter.

We saw a rabbit run into its burrow in the warren, within the
brough of Dunse.

That surly man who shot the chough is a rough chuff.

When you are done, put the saddle on the dun pony.

Dost thou not see the dust upon the book?

We speak of fungous substances, and we call a mushroom a fungus.

The decisions given at the joust were regarded as just.

Did none of you ever see a nun in a convent?

The stake, placed near the plum tree, is not plumb; try it by the
plumb line.

The material, of which the ruff is made, is coarse and rough.

After he had rung the funeral bell, he sat down and wrung his
hands in bitter sorrow.

He found the skull of a fish in the bottom of his skull.

Some think the sum of money far too great.

I saw your son, standing without his cap, in the rays of the sun.

The sutler was a subtler reasoner than the sergeant.

When the tun is filled it will weigh more than a ton.

He won only one game, and I once won two.

His berth has been a good one ever since the birth of his first son.

I heard that he sold the entire herd to one butcher.

She spread the furs on the furze bushes to dry.

Bow down and lift that green bough.

The goats browse along the brows of the mountains.

That fowl is a very foul bird.

We are glad to receive our friends at any hour.

SECTION II.

Words which are spelled alike, but which differ in
pronunciation and meaning.

abuse, ill usage

abuse, to use ill—to reproach

as, a Roman coin

as, so

bass, a kind of fish

bass, low notes in music

char, to burn partially

chär, to do little jobs of work

cléanly, neatly

cléanly, free from filth

clôthes, provides with dress

clôthes, garments

courtesy, civility kindness

courtesy, act of respect made by

women

diffuse, scattered—not concise

diffuse, to spread abroad

dōes, female deer
 dōes, 3d per. sing. of dō—dōth
 excuse, an apology
 excuse, to pardon
 fōrm, a class—a long seat
 fōrm, shape—figure
 grease, melted fat
 grease, to smear with grease
 gill, gills, the lungs of a fish
 gill, the fourth part of a pint
 hinder, on the back side
 hinder, to prevent
 house, a place of abode
 house, to put into a house
 lēad, to guide
 lēad, a heavy metal
 learned, intelligent—skilful
 learned, did learn
 lease, to let houses or lands for
 rent
 lease, to glean
 live, living—alive
 live, to exist
 mouse, an animal
 mouse, to catch mice
 number, to count
 number, more torpid

nōtable, remarkable—distinguishet
 nōtable, careful—bustling
 pōll, the head—a place of election
 pōll, pet name for a parrot
 prīmer, more excellent
 prīmer, a child's first book
 rāven, a bird
 rāven, to devour
 rēad, to peruse a book
 rēad, did rēad
 sewer (sō-er), one who sews
 sewer (sō-er), a drain
 slough, a miry place
 slough (sluff), the cast-off skin of a
 snake
 tārry, to wait
 tārry, covered with tar
 tēar, a drop of water from the eye
 tēar, to rend—a rent
 use, act of using—utility
 use, to make use of—to employ
 wind, to turn round
 wind, air in motion
 wōrsted, defeated
 wōrsted, a kind of woollen yarn
 wōund, a hurt
 wound, part of the verb to wind

Exercise for Reading and Dictation.

I learned that, though you abuse that learned man, he will give me abuse in return.

The man who sings bass, caught a bass in the lake, as I passed, for which I gave him an old coin called an as.

The charwoman is very cleanly, she brings in the charcoal and does all her work very cleanly.

The generous lady, who clothes so many orphan children, received the child with the greatest courtesy, and when the girl was admitted, she made a courtesy, and thanked the lady for her clothes.

He does not write vigorously, his style is too diffuse.

The excuse you make is not sufficient, so I cannot excuse you.

You must form your letters better, or you cannot be admitted to the fourth form.

As he held the fish by the tail more than two gills of water ran from its gills.

It did not hinder the journey, but he put "Rachel and Joseph hindermost."

He built the house so large that he could house all his cattle during the winter.

He undertook to lead them and the live stock to a place near the lead mines, where they might live for a time.

On that notable occasion I first heard of his notable housekeeper.

I read in the primer that the ravens croak and the lions raven.

Tarry for me till I put this tarry stick into the slough.

When the child saw the tear in her dress, a tear came to her eye.

The wind was very high, so we remained at home to wind that worsted yarn, which the servant had not wound yesterday, on account of the wound she received in her hand.

SECTION III.

Words distinguished by the place of the accent.

In most of the following words the accent is regulated by the application. When used as verbs, the accent is placed on the last syllable—as, absent', reprimand'. Except attrib'ute.

ab'sent, not present	ce'ment, that which unites
absent', to keep away	cement', to unite
ab'stract, an abridgment	com'pact, an agreement
abstract', to draw or separate from	compact', firm—solid
—to abridge	collect, a short prayer
ac'cent, a peculiar tone in speaking or pronouncing—stress or force given to a particular syllable in a word—a mark by which the accent is denoted	collect', to bring together
accent', to mark the accent—to give or express the accent	com'ment, an exposition
af'fix, a post-fix, or part added to a word	comment' (upon), to expound
affix', to join or unite to	com'pound, a mixture—an enclosure
at'tribute, a quality	compound', to mix—to come to terms of agreement
attrib'ute, to assign to	con'cert, a musical entertainment—agreement of design
aug'ment, an increase	concert', to contrive—to plan
augment', to increase	con'crete, a mass formed of parts
Au'gust, the eighth month	concrete', to unite in one body
august', great—majestic	con'duct, behavior
	conduct', to lead—manage
	con'fine, a boundary
	confine', to limit—to imprison

- con'flict, a struggle—a contest
 conflict', to oppose
 conjure (*kun'-jur*), to practise the arts of a conjurer
 conjure', to call upon with adjuration—to entreat in the most earnest manner
 consort, wife or husband—a companion
 consort', to associate with
 con'test, a dispute—a struggle
 contest', to dispute—to contend
 contract, a binding agreement
 contract', to draw together or agree
 con'trast, opposition of figures
 contrast', to place in opposition
 converse', conversation—the opposite or contrary
 converse', to discourse familiarly with
 con'vert, a person converted
 convert, to change or turn
 con'vict, a person convicted
 convict', to prove guilty
 con'voy, an escort or guard
 convoy', to escort—to accompany as a guard
 coun'termand, an order to the contrary
 countermand', to revoke a former order
 des'cant, a song—a discourse
 descant', to harangue
 desert (*dezert'*), that which one *deserves*—degree of merit
 desert (*dez'-ert*), a wilderness—a deserted place
 di'gest, materials arranged
 digest', to arrange—to dissolve
 discount, abatement for ready money
 discount', to make an abatement
 entrance, the act or the place of entering
 entrance', to put into a trance or ecstasy
 es'cort, an armed guard
 escort', to accompany as a guard
 es'say, an attempt—a treatise
 essay', to attempt—to try
 ex'ile, a person banished - banishment
 exile', to banish
 ex'port, a commodity exported
 export', to carry or ship goods out of the country
 ex'tract, something extracted
 extract', to draw out or from
 fer'ment, a boiling—a tumult
 ferment', to cause or produce fermentation
 fre'quent, often occurring
 frequent', to visit often
 gal'lant, brave (applied to military men)
 gallant', particularly attentive to ladies
 im'port, any commodity imported—meaning—consequence
 import', to bring from abroad—to mean or signify
 in'cense, perfume or fragrance exhaled by fire
 incense', to inflame—to enrage
 in'crease, augmentation
 increase', to make more or greater
 in'lay, something inlaid or inserted
 inlay', to lay or put in
 in'sult, an affront
 insult', to treat with insolence
 in'terchange, a mutual exchange - commerce
 interchange, to exchange with
 in'terdiet, a prohibition
 interdict', to prohibit
 invalid (*in'valued*), one weak or disabled by sickness, wounds, or old age

- invalid (*inval'id*), weak—of no force or weight
 min'ute, the 60th part of an hour
 —a small portion of time
 minute', small—diminished
 miscon'duct, bad behavior
 misconduct', to behave badly
 object, something seen—an end or purpose
 object', to make an objection to
 —to oppose by argument
 o'vercharge, too great a charge
 o'vercharge' to charge too much
 —to crowd
 o'verthrow, defeat—discomfiture
 —destruction
 overthrow', to defeat—to discomfit—to destroy
 perfume, fragrance
 perfume', to scent
 permit, a written authority from an excise officer for removing goods
 permit', to authorize—to allow
 precedent (*pres'edent*), a previous rule or example
 prece'dent, preceding or going before—former
 pre'fix, a particle or preposition prefixed to a word
 prefix', to put before
 prem'ise, an antecedent statement
 premise', to state beforehand
 pres'age, a prognostic or sign
 presage', to foretell or forebode
 pres'ent, something presented—a gift or offering
 present', to give formally
 prod'uce, that which is produced
 produce', to bring forth
 project, a scheme—a contrivance
 project', to form in the mind—to jut out
 prot'est, a solemn declaration
 protest', to declare solemnly
 rebel, one that rebels
 rebel', to oppose lawful authority
 rec'ord, a register—a memorial
 record', to register
 ref'use, what is refused as useless
 —worthless remains
 refuse', to reject
 reprimand, a censure
 reprimand', to chide or rebuke—to censure
 subject, placed under—liable to
 —one under the dominion of another—the question or matter under consideration
 subject', to place under—to reduce to submission
 su'pine, a kind of verbal noun
 supine', lying with the face upwards—indolent
 sur'name, family name
 surname', to add another name
 sur'vey, a view taken
 survey', to take a view
 tor'rent, torture—vexation
 torment', to put to pain—to vex
 transfer, the act of transferring
 transfer', to assign or make over
 trans'port, rapture—a vessel for conveying soldiers beyond sea
 transport', to carry beyond sea as a convict—to put into ecstasy

Exercises for Dictation.

(These sentences should not only be read, but also written, marking the accent properly.)

The boys, who were absent from school yesterday, must not absent themselves again, without special permission.

To accent a word properly, is to place the accent on the right syllable.

We can attribute the attribute of prescience to God alone.

Did you abstract from my desk the abstract which I made of the lecture?

You must affix each prefix and affix properly.

Their august monarch died in August last.

By prefixing the augment, you augment the length of the word.

The troops stood in compact order, while their generals signed the compact.

They met to concert measures for conducting the concert.

His conduct was so bad that unless he conduct himself better, he cannot remain in school.

He must confine his operations within the confines of his own territory.

Their accounts of the conflict conflict with each other.

I conjure you to refrain from attempting to conjure by such means.

He intends to contest the result of the late contest.

The builders who contract for the works are all able to fulfil the terms of the contract.

Should he desert his friend in the desert, both would suffer.

A convoy of war vessels was sent to convoy the emperor home.

An armed escort was appointed to escort us through that mountainous region.

When he discounted that bill he charged a high discount.

That extensive house exports a large share of the exports of the country.

Extract the juice of the lemons, as directed in the extract I read from the paper yesterday.

The gallant officer was very gallant in his manners last night.

Too frequent opportunities were afforded him to frequent theatres and places of public amusement.

He imports largely, thereby increasing the imports of the country.

You will greatly incense the old man if you ask him why he burns incense in his room.

The reasons for excluding that poor invalid from the hospital are utterly invalid.

A minute is a very minute portion of time, yet of great value.

If I knew the object he has in view, I might not object to his course.

He saw some presage in the sky, which seemed to him to presage the overthrow of the city.

I cannot, at present, in person present you with the present which I hereby send.

Permit me to see the permit for removing the goods.

You need not produce a better sample of the produce of the country

The project you propose is so impracticable, that unless you can project a better, the affair must be given up.

I earnestly protest against their protest being recorded.

Should he rebel against the government, he must expect the fate of a rebel.

The very dogs refuse to eat the refuse you offered to him.

I will record the transaction and send you a copy of the record.

His remarks on that subject may subject him to a great amount of trouble.

The former survey was so incorrect that it was resolved to survey the whole territory anew.

He has already made a transfer of his goods, and cannot therefore transfer them to you.

A very large transport will be required to transport all these troops across the sea.

Place the accent on different syllables in the following words, and name the part of speech to which they belong when so accented; and construct short sentences exemplifying their use: -

Attribute, countercheck, counterbalance, countermine, convert, counterplot, countersign, interdict, desert, gallant, august, minute, invalid, misconduct, overflow, overturn, retail, suffix, undress, upstart, foretaste, premise.

SECTION IV.

Words of similar sound, which require to be very distinctly pronounced in order to be distinguished.

The difference between some of them is very slight.

cloud, with a loud voice
allowed, did allow
altar, an erection on which offerings or sacrifices are laid
alter, to change
auger, a boring instrument
augur, a soothsayer
border, the outer edge
boarder, one who boards
bridal, pertaining to a wedding
bridle, a piece of harness used to guide a horse

Britain, the name of a country
Briton, an inhabitant of Britain
calendar, an almanac
calender, a machine for pressing
~~cloth~~
carat, a small weight
carrot, a vegetable
caster, one who casts, or that from which something is thrown
castor, the beaver - a kind of oil
cellar, a place where certain kinds of goods are stored
seller, one who sells

censor, one who finds fault	miner, one who works in a mine
censer, a vessel to hold incense	minor, one under legal age
choler, anger—wrath	naughty, wicked—worthless
collar, something worn around the neck	knotty, full of knots
council, an assembly	ottar, oil of roses
counsel, to advise—advice	otter, an animal
culler, one who culls or selects	plaintiff, one who prosecutes in a lawsuit
color, a hue, as black or red	+ plaintive, mournful
currants, fruit	precedent, an example
currents, running water	president, one who presides
depository, a place where things are deposited	principal, chief—money at interest
depository, one who has charge of a depository	principle, a maxim—rule of action
deviser, one who devises—an inventor	profit, advantage—gain
divisor, a term used in arithmetic	prophet, one who foretells events
fool, an unwise person	rabbet, a term in carpentry
full, filled up	rabbit, the name of an animal
fir, a kind of tree	sailer, that which sails
fur, skins with soft hair	sailor, a seaman—mariner
holy, sacred	stationary, remaining in one place or state
wholly, entirely	stationery, pens, paper, &c.
lessen, to make less	succor, help
lesson, a precept—a task	✓ sucker, a young shoot
manner, method—way	symbol, a sign—a type
manor, a domain	cymbal, a musical instrument
metal, a mineral, as gold, silver	treaties, agreements
mettle, spirit—courage	treatise, a book
	vial, a phial or small bottle
	viol, a musical instrument

Exercises for Reading and Dictation.

(In reading these sentences care should be taken to pronounce the ambiguous words very distinctly.)

We are not allowed to speak aloud during study hours.

Tell the architect that he must alter the form of the altar.

The aged augur first bored three holes in the board with an auger.

One of the boarders stepped on the border of the flower plot.

One of the bridal party happily caught my horse by the bridle.

I am still a Briton, though I do not reside in Britain.

Look into your calendar and ascertain when the instrument called a calender was first used.

That gold is ten carats fine, and is of the color of a pale red carrot.
Does the caster contain a bottle of castor oil?

The seller of these goods lives in a cellar.

The appointed censor would not allow the boy to touch the censer
of incense.

The man was in great choler because the collar was not ready.

Before we sailed down the rapid currents of the St Lawrence, a
young girl had brought on board a basket of white currants.

He counselled me to bring my case before the council at its next
meeting.

The culler was required to select the fruit according to its color.

The deviser of the scheme erred by making use of a wrong divisor.

The depositary reports 600 volumes in the depository.

That fool is full of nonsense.

I found that piece of soft fur lying near the old fir tree.

That holy man is wholly devoted to his sacred work.

If your lesson is too long, I will lessen it somewhat.

The lord of that manor has a distinguished manner of speaking.

A metal horse cannot be called a horse of mettle.

The owner of the large mines, where this miner works, is still a
minor.

That naughty boy struck the dog with a knotty stick.

I dropped a few drops of the ottar of roses on the skin of the otter.

The plaintiff in the case spoke in a very plaintive voice.

The president said he could not allow that precedent.

The principal of the school said it would be his principal aim to
conduct the institution on sound principles.

The prophet of old spake for our profit.

I told the joiner to rabbet the boards with which he covered the
box for my rabbit.

The sailor said his ship was a first-rate sailer.

As I am to be stationary for a time, I require the less stationery.

The boy was sent to cut away the sucker with a sharp knife, with
which he wounded himself so badly that had I not come to his suc-
sor, he could not have got home.

He employed the cymbal as a symbol of his profession.

He published a treatise concerning all the treaties of that age.

He poured from a vial a few drops of essence on his viol.

SECTION V.

A Collection of words which have a variety of meanings, and are used in different senses.

(The particular meaning of such words, in any case, must be determined by the sense of the passages in which they occur.)

Each word in a language, when first formed, had doubtless only one meaning which it was designed to express, and which may be styled its primary signification. But a living language is ever subject to change, both in the forms and uses of words; and thus other meanings become associated with them, which may be regarded as their secondary or figurative signification.

There is generally a natural, though not always an obvious, connection between the secondary and primary meaning of a word, which is very pleasing to trace, and which it is the duty of a skilful teacher to point out to his pupil.

Some words have lost their primary signification, and are now used only to express their secondary meaning.

Many words, though written and pronounced exactly alike, are derived from different roots, and hence their different meanings—**as bay, corn.***

Although the meaning of a word may often be correctly inferred from its place and use in a sentence, yet in order to be able to employ a word properly, it is necessary that its various meanings be known.

The following list, which contains many words in common use, is designed as an exercise in the different uses of words; and pupils should be required to construct sentences containing the words, properly employed in their different significations.

Address, deportment—dexterity—the direction of a letter—a petition
—to accost

* Bay, A.S. *bagan*, to bend, a bay, or bight of the sea, a bay, or bow window.

Bay, Gr. *bais*, a palm branch; the color of the fruit. Lat. *baieus*. Fr. *bai*, a chestnut color, applied specially to horses.

Bay, Fr. *abbayer*, to bark at; or *abbayer*, to expect.

Corn, Lat. *granum*, *zorn*, *cornery*, grain—a grain, or minute particle, hence to put grains of salt on meat.

Corn, Lat. *cornu*, horn, a hard substance.

Air, what we breathe—music—mien

Angle, a corner—a point where two lines meet—to fish with a line and hook

Apparent, plain—visible—seeming—not real

Arch, part of any curved line—part of a bridge—mirthful—roguish—shrewd

Ashes, trees—what remains after combustion

Bachelor, an unmarried man—a university degree

Bait, a bit of food put on a hook to allure fish—a temptation—refreshment—to worry with dogs

Ball, a round thing—a game—an entertainment with dancing

Bank, a heap of earth—the land bordering on a river or canal—a place where money is kept

Bar, a piece of wood, &c., to stop a passage—the place where the criminal stands in court—a division in music—to fasten—to hinder

Bark, the rind of a tree—a kind of ship—to make the noise a dog does

Base, the foundation—vile—worthless

Baste, to pour the dripping over roasting meat—to sew slightly.

Bat, a stick to strike a ball—an animal like a mouse, with wings of skin

Bay, an opening on a coast—a projecting window—a color—a kind of tree—a state of defiance—to bark at

Beam, a large piece of timber—a ray of light

Bear, to carry—to endure—a rough, savage animal

Bed, what we sleep on—the channel of a river

Beetle, an insect—a heavy mallet

Bill, the beak of a bird—an account of money, &c.

Billet, a log of wood—a note—to direct by ticket where to lodge

Bit, a small piece—the iron put into a horse's mouth

Blade, the cutting part of a tool—a leaf of grass or corn—the flat bone of the shoulder—the flat part of an oar

Blow, a stroke—a sudden calamity—to puff—to blossom

Board, a plank—a table—to live with another for a certain price—a council or commission

Boot, a covering for the leg—profit—advantage

Bound, a limit—a leap—did bind

Bowl, a vessel for liquids—to roll

Box, a tree or shrub—a case or chest—a blow with the closed hand—a seat in a playhouse—the driver's seat on a coach—to fight with the fists

Brace, to bind—a couple or pair

Brazier, a worker in brass or copper—a pan to hold coals

Brook, a rivulet—to endure

Bull, an animal—an edict of the pope—a blunder

- Butt, a large cask or barrel—the mark aimed at—a person at whom jests are aimed—to strike with the head or horns
- Calf, the young of a cow—the thick part of the leg
- Cape, a headland—a covering for the shoulders
- Caper, to skip and jump like a goat—a frolic—a bud that is pickled
- Card, thick, stiff paper—to comb wool, &c.
- Case, a covering—state of things—variation of nouns
- Cashier, one who has charge of the cash—to dismiss from office
- Cast, to throw—to form in a mould—a moulded form
- Cataract, a waterfall—a disease in the eye
- Charge, care—command—accusation—attack—expense
- Chase, to hunt—hunting—to engrave on metals
- Cleave, to split—to stick or adhere
- Club, a heavy stick—a society—to unite together
- Cockle, a shell-fish—a weed that grows among grain
- Comb, an instrument for the hair—the crest of a cock—the cells in which bees put honey
- Commit, to intrust—to be guilty of—to send to prison
- Concordance, agreement—an index to words in the Bible
- Copy, a model to be imitated—an imitation
- Corn, grain—a horny substance on the foot—to salt slightly
- Count, to reckon—a title of honour—a point in an indictment
- Counter, a shop table—a sort of coin—contrary
- Court, space before a house—a little street—a hall of justice—an assembly of judges—the residence of royalty—to solicit—to woo
- Crab, a shell-fish—a wild apple
- Craft, cunning—a trade—a small sailing vessel
- Crane, a long-legged bird—an engine to raise weights—a bent tube to draw liquor out of a cask
- Cricketer, a chirping insect—a game with bats and ball
- Crop, the harvest—the crow of a bird—to cut short
- Cross, a straight body laid over another—misfortune—peevish—to thwart
- Crow, a large black bird—an iron lever—the voice of a cock—to triumph
- Cry, to call out—to weep
- Dam, the mother of an animal—a bank to confine water
- Date, a time—the fruit of the date tree
- Deal, to share—a share—to traffic—a fir plank
- Dear, expensive—precious—beloved
- Deck, to cover—to adorn—the floor of a ship
- Desert, merit or demerit—to forsake
- Die, to cease to live or exist—a stamp—a little cube
- Diet, an assembly of states—food—to eat by rule
- Dock, a place where ships lie, or are built—an herb—to cut off

- Down, soft feathers—an open plain—not up
 Draw, to drag—to take from a cask or well—to delineate
 Drill, to bore holes—to exercise recruits
 Drug, a medicine—any worthless thing
 Dun, dark colored—a clamorous creditor
 Ear, the organ of hearing—a spike of corn
 Elder, older—the name of a tree
 Engross, to occupy the whole—to copy writings in large characters
 Entertain, to amuse—to hold in the mind
 Even, level—evening—not odd—so much as
 Exact, accurate—to require authoritatively
 Express, to squeeze out—to utter—to send hastily—a message
 Fair, beautiful—just—favorable—a periodical market
 Fare, the price of passage by land or water—provision
 Fast, firm—swift—abstinence from food
 Fawn, a young deer—to court servilely—to flatter
 Fell, did fall—to cut or knock down—cruel
 Fellow, an associate—one of a pair—a mean wretch
 Felt, perceived—the substance of which hats are made
 Figure, shape—a statue—a numerical character
 File, a rasping tool—a line on which papers are put
 Fillet, a band—a chaplet round the head—the thick part of a leg of
 veal
 Fine, thin—clear—splendid—a forfeit—the end
 Firm, strong—steady—a name for a house of trade
 Fit, proper—suitable—a paroxysm—to suit
 Flag, a water plant—a paving stone—colors or ensigns—to grow
 spiritless
 Flatter, smoother—to praise falsely
 Fleet, a number of ships—a navy—nimble
 Flock, a company of birds or beasts—a lock of wool
 Flue, a chimney—soft fur or down
 Foil, a defeat—leaf-metal—a blunt sword
 Fold, a double or plait—an enclosure for sheep
 Foot, part of the body on which we stand—twelve inches
 Forge, to form by the hammer—to counterfeit
 Founder, one who establishes—a caster—to sink to the bottom—to
 lame a horse
 Fret, to wear away by rubbing—to be peevish—to vex
 Fry, a swarm of young fishes—to dress food in a pan
 Fuller, nearer full—a cleanser of cloth
 Game, sport—a single match at play—animals hunted or shot
 Gin, a snare—a spirit flavored with juniper berries
 Gloss, superficial lustre—a comment
 Gore, clotted blood—a triangular piece—to pierce with a horn

- Grain, corn—any minute particle—a small weight
 Grate, a range of bars—to wear away by rasping—to make a harsh noise
 Grateful, thankful—delightful
 Grave, the place where corpses are put—serious—to engrave or carve
 Graze, to feed on grass—to touch lightly
 Green, colored like grass—fresh—unripe
 Gross, large—coarse—the chief part—twelve dozen
 Ground, earth—to found—sharpened by grinding—reduced to powder
 Gum, the flesh about the teeth—a sticky substance that oozes from trees
 Habit, the state of a thing—custom—dress
 Hail, frozen rain—to salute
 Hamper, a large packing basket—to perplex—to clog
 Heaven, the eternal abode of the good—the sky
 Help, to assist—to prevent—to avoid
 Hide, to conceal—the skin of an animal
 Hind, backward—a female stag—a peasant
 Hop, to jump on one leg—a climbing plant
 Host, the master of a feast—landlord of an inn—an army—any great number
 Hue, a color—a tint—a clamor
 Husband, a married man—to manage frugally
 Instant, urgent—immoderate—current—a moment
 Jar, an earthen vessel—a rattling sound—discord—the state of a door not quite shut
 Jet, a black fossil—a spout of water—to jut out
 Just, upright—exactly—nearly
 Key, an instrument to open a lock—means of solving difficulties
 Kind, benevolent—a sort or species
 Kite, a bird of prey—a paper toy to fly
 Lace, a string—curiously woven thread
 Lake, a large body of fresh water—a beautiful red color
 Lap, to lick like a dog—to fold—the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture
 Last, latest—to continue—to endure—the mould on which shoes are made
 Lawn, an open space between woods—fine linen
 Lay, to place down—to wager—did lie—a song—not clerical
 League, a confederacy—a distance of three miles
 Lean, to incline—the muscular part of flesh—thin
 Leave, permission—to quit—to desist
 Left, not taken—the hand not taken—not the right
 Let, to permit—to hinder—a hindrance
 Letter, a vowel or consonant—an epistle—one who lets

- Lie, to rest—to utter wilful falsehoods—a fiction
 Light, bright—to kindle—illumination—knowledge—not heavy—to settle
 Like, resembling—to approve—as
 Lime, burnt chalk—a sort of lemon—a sticky substance—a kind of tree
 Line, a string—a single verse—to cover inside
 Link, a single ring of a chain—a torch—to connect
 Litter, a portable bed—straw laid under animals—a number of things in disorder—a brood of animals
 Lock, a complicated fastening—a contrivance to raise barges in canals—a quantity of hair or wool
 Long, drawn out—to desire earnestly
 Lot, fortune—chance—a parcel—a portion
 Mace, an ensign of authority—a kind of scepter
 Mail, defensive armor—a post-bag of letters
 Mangle, to smooth linen—to cut and tear
 March, the third month—to walk in procession
 Mast, the pole to which the sails of a ship are fixed—the fruit of an oak or beech tree
 Match, a thing that easily inflames—an equal—a thing that suits—a marriage—a game
 Matter, material substance—subject of discourse—consequence
 Mead, a meadow or pasture field—honey-wine
 Meal, a repast—the flour of corn
 Mean, base—niggardly—middling—medium—to intend—to signify
 Meet, to come face to face—proper—suitable
 Mine, a cavern dug for minerals—belonging to me
 Mint, a plant—the place where money is coined
 Minute, the sixtieth part of an hour—a short note
 Mole, a little animal—a spot on the skin—a mound
 Moor, a marsh or fen—a negro—to fasten by anchors
 Mortar, a vessel in which things are pounded—cement for bricks and stones—a short wide cannon for bombs
 Mould, the ground in which plants grow—the shape in which things are cast—concretions by decay—to grow mouldy
 Nail, a metal spike—the horny substance at the end of the fingers and toes—sixteenth of a yard
 Nap, a short sleep—the down on cloth, &c.
 Neat, an ox or cow—elegant—pure
 Nervous, vigorous—having weak nerves
 Oblige, to compel—to bind—to please
 Order, regularity—a command—class
 Organ, a natural instrument of sense—a musical wind instrument
 Ounce, a small weight—an animal like a panther

- Page**, one side of a leaf—a young attendant on a prince
- Pale**, wan—dim—a stake or rail to enclose grounds—a district or territory
- Pall**, a mantle of state—to become insipid
- Palm**, the inner part of the hand—a tree—victory—to impose upon by fraud
- Partial**, fond of—affecting only a part
- Paste**, a mixture of flour and water—an imitation of precious stones
- Patient**, enduring—persevering—a sick person
- Peck**, a quarter of a bushel—to pick up food with the beak—to strike with a pointed instrument
- Peer**, an equal—a nobleman—to look narrowly
- Pen**, a writing instrument—a small enclosure
- Perch**, five and a half yards—that which birds sit on—a kind of fish
- Pet**, a slight passion—a favorite
- Pike**, a long lance—a fish of prey
- Pile**, a beam driven into the ground—a heap—hairy surface
- Pine**, a tree—to languish
- Pinion**, a wing—fettters for the arms—a small-toothed wheel on the same axis as a larger one—to shackle
- Pink**, a flower—a rose color
- Pitch**, thickened tar—degree of elevation—to throw—to fall headlong—to fix or place
- Plate**, a small round dish—vessels of gold or silver—flattened metal
- Poach**, to boil slightly—to take game stealthily
- Pole**, a long piece of timber—five and a half yards in length—the extremity of the earth's axis—a native of Poland
- Port**, a harbor—the gun-hole in a ship—mien—a sort of wine from Oporto
- Porter**, a door-keeper—one who carries loads—strong beer
- Post**, a piece of timber set up—a messenger—employ—to travel quickly—to copy into a ledger—to send a letter by mail
- Pound**, twenty shillings—a weight—a prison for stray beasts—to strike repeatedly
- Prefer**, to choose before another—to advance—to offer
- Prune**, to lop trees—a dried plum
- Pulse**, motion of the blood in an artery—a kind of plant
- Pump**, an engine to raise water—a dancing shoe
- Pupil**, the apple of the eye—a scholar—a ward
- Purchase**, to buy—convenience for using force
- Quarter**, a fourth part—mercy by a conqueror—eight bushels of corn—to lodge soldiers by billet
- Race**, a generation—a course at running
- Rail**, a railing or post—to speak contemptuously
- Rack**, luxuriant—rancid—a row or hue—dignity

- Rash**, hasty—headstrong—a breaking out
Rear, the hinder part—to raise—to bring up—to rise on the hind legs
Render, one who tears—to restore—to yield
Rent, a tear—income
Resolution, separation into parts—determination
Rest, repose—remainder
Right, true—straight—not left—justice—a just claim
Ring, a circle—to sound a bell, &c.
Rock, a vast mass of stone—to shake, to agitate
Roe, a female deer—the eggs of fish
Rose, a sweet-scented flower—did rise
Rue, a bitter plant—to regret, to lament
Rush, a plant in marshes—to move with violence
Sable, an animal—black, like the color of a sable
Sack, a bag—a sort of wine—to pillage or plunder
Sage, a plant like mint—wise
Sash, a silken band—a window frame
Saw, a toothed cutting instrument—a proverb—did see
Scale, a balance—graduation—a little shell on a fish's skin—to climb
 by ladders—to peel off in thin pieces
Seal, a marine animal—a stamp—to fasten a letter
Season, one of the four parts of the year—a fit time—to give a relish
 to—to make fit for use
See, the diocese of a bishop—to view
Set, to place—to plant—to become solid—a number of things suited to
 each other
Shaft, a handle—an arrow—a narrow perpendicular pit—the pole of a
 carriage—part of a pillar
Shed, a slight covered building—to let fall
Shoal, a great multitude—a sand-bank—shallow
Shore, the coast of the sea—a support to a building
Shrub, a bush—spirit, acid, and sugar mixed
Size, bulk—a sticky substance
Smelt, a small sea-fish—to melt ore—did smell
Sole, the bottom of the foot—a small sea-fish—only
Sound, a noise—a shallow sea—healthy—uninjured—to try depth
Spirit, the soul of man—courage—an inflammable distilled liquor
Spring, one of the four seasons—an elastic body—a leap—a fountain—
 to arise—to grow
Stake, a post stuck in the ground—a pledge—hazard
Steep, difficult of ascent—to soak—a precipice
Steer, a young bullock—to direct a course
Stem, a stalk—to oppose a current
Stern, severe, harsh—the hind part of a ship
Stick, a slender piece of wood—to adhere—to stab

- Still, quiet—to calm—a vessel for distilling—to this time—notwith-
standing
- Stock, the trunk of a tree—a family or race—a stiff cravat—fixed
quantity—part of a musket
- Stocks, a place of confinement—the frame in which a ship is built—
the public funds
- Strain, to filter—to sprain—to press—style—sound
- Succeed, to follow—to prosper
- Suffer, to permit, to allow—to endure, to bear
- Suit, courtship—an action at law—to fit
- Swallow, a bird—to take down the throat
- Table, a board used for meals, &c.—an index
- Tack, to join—to turn a ship—a little nail
- Talent, a sum of money—a natural gift
- Taper, a wax candle—regularly narrowed—slender
- Tender, an attendant—a bidding—soft—to offer
- Till, to cultivate—a money box—to the time
- Toll, a tax on goods and passengers—to ring a bell slowly
- Top, the highest part of anything—a boy's plaything
- Treat, to negotiate—to discourse—to act towards a person—a feast
- Tumbler, a posture-master—a large drinking glass
- Turtle, a species of dove—the sea-tortoise
- Usher, to introduce—one who introduces—an under-teacher
- Utter, to speak—to publish—extreme—outermost
- Vault, an arched cellar—to leap
- Vice, wickedness—an iron screw press—a substitute
- Wages, pay to servants and work people—carries on
- Well, a deep narrow pit of water—in good health—in a proper manner
- Yard, enclosed ground around a house—a measure of three feet—
the support of the sails of a ship.

Examples.

- atr.**—While enjoying together the evening air, my friend, who had
a martial air about him, asked Mary to sing a sweet
Scottish air which he had heard in his boyhood.
- bark.**—John, take a piece of that fresh elm bark, and tie up the
watch-dog so that he may not bark at us, as we go on
board the bark to-night.
- comb.**—James sold a box of honey in the comb, and bought a brush
and a comb to comb his hair. That cock is a splendid
bird, his plumage is very fine, and his comb is high, and
as red as coral.
- grave.**—He asked the sculptor, in a grave and serious manner, to

grave that inscription upon the stone, which he proposed to erect over his mother's grave.

link.—I saw the huntsman link the hounds together with a chain, one link of which was broken. The old man carried a lighted link in his hand to show us the beauties of the cave.

porter.—The aged porter opened the gate, to allow the porter to pass through, who carried on his shoulder a cask of porter.

well.—The laborer, who cleaned the well, performed his work very well indeed; but he caught a severe cold, and has not been well since.

SECTION VI.

Owing to the composite character of the English Language many words have similar meanings—very few are strictly synonymous—and much of the beauty and power of composition lies in the proper use and appropriate application of such words. The following exercises are designed not only to furnish suitable spelling lessons of words, in phrases and short sentences indicating their meaning, but also to accustom the pupil, in speaking or writing, to use words appropriately.

The words given are only examples, which every intelligent teacher can multiply as occasion requires. The pupils should be required, in spelling each word, to give the entire phrase, or another similar one; and also to write out sentences containing the words given, or others furnished by the teacher.

Verbs of similar signification.

We abandon a sinking ship

„ forsake our friends

„ desert our post

„ administer justice

„ govern a kingdom

„ adduce an argument

„ assign a reason

„ advance an opinion

We allay thirst

„ appease hunger

„ soothe pain

„ mitigate severity

„ alleviate suffering

„ relieve distress

„ argue a question

„ discuss a subject

„ dispute a claim

We assert the innocence	We cover the head
„ maintain the position	„ hide the face
„ vindicate the rights	
	„ color the cheeks
„ assist the helpless	„ dye the clothes
„ succor the distressed	„ stain the hands
„ relieve the needy	
	„ commit offences
„ avoid evil	„ perpetrate crimes
„ shun danger	
„ elude vigilance	„ comprehend the entire design
„ eschew temptation	„ understand the language
	„ apprehend the meaning of an author
„ bind a bundle	
„ tie a knot	„ counsel a person to do
„ fasten a gate	„ admonish him not to do
„ unite our efforts	
„ join our hands	
	„ deny an accusation
„ bewail the loss	„ contradict a statement
„ bemoan the fate	„ refute an argument
„ deplore the ruin	
„ lament the misfortune	
	„ decorate with garlands
„ build houses	„ adorn with jewels
„ erect monuments	„ embellish with ornaments
„ construct machines	
	„ divulge a secret
„ behold with admiration	„ reveal a design
„ observe with care	„ disclose a conspiracy
„ look at with pleasure	
	„ differ about a matter
„ cease from talking	„ dispute after we differ
„ leave off work	„ quarrel after we dispute
„ choose one from a number	„ discover what was before un-
„ prefer one to another	known - island
	„ invent what did not before
„ cheer the desponding	exist - machine
„ comfort the distressed	
„ console the afflicted	„ draw a likeness
„ encourage the fearful	„ form an image
	„ paint a picture
„ claim property	„ carve an effigy
„ demand rights	

We effect a purpose	We give to inferiors
„ execute a design	„ present to equals and friends
„ accomplish an object	„ offer to superiors
„ achieve an enterprise or exploit	
	„ heal a wound
„ enroll names	„ cure a disease
„ register votes	„ remedy a wrong
„ record documents	
	„ hit a mark
„ establish an institution	„ strike a person
„ institute its laws	„ beat an animal
„ regulate its proceedings	
	„ help a person in work
„ esteem a person	„ assist him in study
„ estimate the value	„ aid him in difficulty
„ appreciate the worth	„ relieve him in suffering
	„ succor him in danger
„ exact obedience	„ support him in weakness
„ extort a confession	
„ enforce a command	„ keep possession
	„ hold opinions
„ expect on good grounds	„ retain an office
„ hope with less confidence	
	„ leave a place
„ enlarge a house	„ quit a house
„ increase expenditure	„ relinquish a position
„ forgive an injury	„ live at a place
„ pardon an offence	„ dwell in a house
„ excuse a fault	
„ cancel a debt	„ lead the blind
	„ guide a traveller
„ grant a request	
„ allow an indulgence	„ make a tool
„ bestow alms or praise	„ form a model
„ afford relief	„ create a desire
„ confer a favor	„ perform a service
„ concede a privilege	„ cause a change
	„ compose a treatise
„ acknowledge an error	
„ confess a fault	
	„ meet a friend
„ suffer what cannot be removed	„ confront a foe
„ tolerate what we do not ap- prove	„ face a danger
„ sanction what is just	

We mould a statue

„ fashion a figure

„ shape a limb

„ mount a throne

„ scale a rampart

„ climb a hill

„ ascend a mountain

„ muster soldiers or forces

„ collect an army

„ assemble the people

„ convoke a council

„ number objects

„ count moments

„ reckon profits

„ compute amounts

„ calculate expenses

„ obviate a difficulty

„ preclude a possibility

„ prevent a repetition

„ obtain rewards

„ acquire knowledge

„ order dinner

„ prescribe medicine

„ dictate terms

„ appoint a meeting

„ pare an apple or potato

„ peel an orange or lemon

„ pull a rope

„ pluck a flower

„ draw a cart

„ drag a body

„ praise a performance

„ extol a character

„ commend an action

„ applaud a deed of valor

„ approve a course of action

We refer to a statement

„ allude to a circumstance

„ reclaim the erring

„ reform the manners

„ relate an incident

„ narrate an adventure

„ recount an exploit

„ describe a scene

„ recite a tale or passage

„ rehearse a story, or what we
have heard

„ repeat a statement already
made

„ remunerate for services

„ compensate for injuries

„ return what we have borrowed

„ restore what we have taken

„ surrender what is our own

„ salute a friend

„ accost a stranger

„ address a company

„ second a motion

„ support a party

„ share our fortune

„ divide our profits

„ distribute our gifts

„ shut a door

„ close an eye

„ stray from a path

„ swerve from a principle

„ sympathize with the afflicted

„ pity the distressed

„ have compassion on the miser-
able

We tremble with fear	We overthrow a government
„ shudder with horror	„ overturn a vehicle
„ take money or things	„ view a landscape
„ accept an offer	„ see an object—tree
„ receive an appointment	„ look at a picture
„ use things or instruments	„ behold a spectacle—setting sun
„ employ persons or agents	
„ usurp rights	„ want ornaments
„ arrogate honors	„ need assistance
„ assume a position	„ lack wisdom
„ vary our manners	„ wish for enjoyment
„ change our garments	„ desire life
„ alter our conduct	„ long for home
„ vanquish an enemy	
„ conquer a country	„ yield our opinions
„ subdue our passions	„ cede our lands
„ overcome our prejudices	„ deliver our property
„ surmount difficulties	„ surrender our rights

Nouns.

ability, power to perform	business of a merchant
cleverness, power to perform well	trade of a hatter
	profession of a lawyer
affinity, relation by marriage	
consanguinity, relation by blood	a case of distress
	the cause of humanity
agreement, a verbal arrangement	
contract, a written agreement	chastisement of a child, or offender
	punishment of a criminal
alertness of body	
alacrity of mind	colleague in office
	partner in business
attractions of play	coadjutor in labor
charms of oratory	assistant in duty
allurements of vice	
fascinations of beauty	confines of a territory
	limits of a town
burden on the back	
load on a wagon	contest of parties
freight on a ship	conflict of opinions

continuance in respect to time	energy of character
continuation in respect of space	vigor of intellect
copy of a writing	end of a sheet, line, or road
model of a machine	extremity of a country
pattern of a carpet	emulation for equality
specimen of drawing	competition for superiority
sample of grain	rivalry for selfish gratification
colors of a regiment	emoluments, salary—fees, &c.
flag of a ship	perquisites, allowance above regular salary
banner of a host	
crowd of people	esteem for virtues
herd of cattle	respect for position
flock of birds	veneration for age and worth
drove of swine	
swarm of bees	
shoal of fishes	
cure is effected	
remedy is applied	fault in conduct
	defect in education
customs of a country	
manners of a people	freedom of speech
fashions of a time, age, year, or day	liberty of conscience
dignity of character	
haughtiness of behavior	falsehood aims to deceive
loftiness of sentiment	fiction aims to amuse
pride of wealth	
disease amongst men	flame of fire
distemper amongst brutes	flash of lightning
	blaze of a torch
drift of a discourse	
scope of a passage	fortitude endures suffering
tendency of a principle	courage meets danger
dregs of wine	gang of thieves
sediment of water	band of robbers
	crew of a vessel
duty, what is to be done from a sense of right—to speak truth	company of travellers
obligation, what is to be done to give another his right—to fulfil a promise	glory to God
	honor to men

grace of motion
 beauty of countenance
 elegance of figure
 charms of person

hardihood to persist
 boldness to speak
 audacity to demand
 effrontery to complain

holiness of heart
 sanctity of manners

honesty of purpose
 uprightness of conduct
 integrity of character

impediment hinders progress
 obstacle prevents progress

injury, intended wrong
 damage, injury or loss sustained

indigence, scanty supply of the
 necessaries of life
 poverty, a want of them

joy of the heart
 gladness of the spirit
 gayety of manners
 mirth of expression, or intercourse

libel, slander written
 defamation, slander spoken

looseness of character
 laxity of discipline
 licentiousness of manners
 dissoluteness of morals

mark of distinction
 badge of honor
 stigma of disgrace

margin of a lake
 brink of a precipice
 edge of a knife
 rim of a wheel
 border of a shawl

member of a family
 limb of a body

massacre, murder without author-
 ity
 carnage, slaughter in battle

money, a circulating medium—
 coin or notes
 cash, ready money

murder is applied to men
 slaughter is applied to brutes, or
 men in large numbers

necessaries of life
 necessities of our nature

note of triumph
 sign of distress
 token of friendship
 mark of respect

omen of certain success
 prognostic of a coming storm
 presage of future greatness

owner of a book
 proprietor of an estate
 possessor of a house, or farm (is
 not necessarily the owner of it)

pang of conscience
 agony of remorse
 anguish of despair

privacy of home
 retirement from business
 seclusion from society

produce of an acre
products of the earth
productions of nature

profit of a transaction
advantage of a position
benefit of advice

prospects in life
success in business

prosperity is opposed to adversity
success is opposed to failure

quickness of movement
swiftness of motion
fleetness of a horse
rapidity of a current
speed of a runner
velocity of lightning

reprieve from punishment
respite from toil

resemblance in figure
similarity of disposition

revenge of man
vengeance of God

rule of a sovereign
jurisdiction of a court

steadiness of conduct
stability of character
constancy of affection
firmness of purpose

society of learned men
association of merchants
company of actors
community of monks
partnership in business

sobriety of deportment
moderation of our desires
temperance in eating

stratagem in war
subterfuge in argument

suavity of language
urbanity of manners

talent for oratory
faculty of speech

tenet is maintained
dogma is asserted, or adopted
doctrine is taught, or preached

tumult of a multitude
riot of a mob
uproar among boys

utility of science
usefulness of machinery

veracity of a witness
truth of his testimony

weakness of infancy
imbecility of youth
infirmities of age

wages of a laborer
hire of a carriage
salary of a clerk

word of praise
term of reproach
expression of sympathy

work is a common duty
labor is often hard
toil is painful and wearisome
drudgery is disagreeable
employment should be regular

wealth of a country
riches of an individual
richness of a soil
opulence of a city

Adjectives and Participles.

acute reasoner	enticed by persuasions
expert player	seduced by wiles
	urged by entreaties
arrogant boaster	impelled by motives
supercilious manner	
animated by hope	efficient teacher
instigated by malice	efficacious medicine
stimulated by passion	
ancient temples	enormous crime
antiquated customs	tremendous storm
antique robes	
	exorbitant price
	extravagant expenditure
allured by appearances	faded flower—may revive
tempted by promises	withered leaf—cannot revive
	decayed plant
brave man	
courageous hero	genuine book—written by the al-
intrepid warrior	leged author
heroic leader, or action	authentic record—in accordance
	with facts
benevolent, having kind feelings	
beneficent, doing kind actions	grave subject
	serious person
banished from home	
exiled from country	general, including the most part
expelled from college	universal, including the whole
compelled by force	great man
constrained by fear	large field
contemptible action	haughty in demeanor
contemptuous speech	presumptuous in language
discreet in advising	holy men
prudent in taking advice	sacred things
	saintly virtues
deprived of pleasures	
despoiled of property	huge giant
bereaved of children	immense structure
	vast territory
devoted to a cause	extensive operations
attached to a friend	

hindered by difficulties
detained by waiting

illegible writing
unreadable book

inefficient officer
ineffectual effort

impertinent remark
impudent fellow

impracticable scheme
impossible event

jaded with business
tired of sameness
exhausted with exertion
fatigued with labor
wearied with waiting
harassed with complaints

kept from danger
saved from destruction
preserved from injury
delivered from evil

liberal allowance
generous gift
munificent donor

methodical in manner
regular in performance
punctual in attendance

notorious for misconduct
celebrated for virtuous deeds
renowned for great achievements
famous for some peculiarity
illustrious for high descent

obliged by necessity
bound by obligation

pretty cottage
handsome house
splendid mansion
palatial residence
magnificent palace

proud of superiority
vain of accomplishments

suffocated by foul air
smothered for want of air
strangled by pressure
choked by food

surprised at what was unexpected
astonished at what is great
overawed by what is vast or grand
intimidated by what is fearful

sure testimony
certain inference
safe conclusion

true report
veracious historian

truthful person
trusty servant

young man
youthful vigor
juvenile performance
puerile conduct

disreputable company
discreditable transaction

disobliging manner
unaccommodating disposition

imperishable renown
indestructible materials

indomitable will
irrepressible ardor

initiatory ceremonies	habitually profane
introductory remarks	customarily present
imperceptible progress	continually happening
unperceivable approach	always existing
incurable disease	frequently occurring
irremediable mischief	often returning, he wearies me
incontestable principle	willingly came, being asked
incontrovertible argument	voluntarily offered, without being asked
inextinguishable hatred	spontaneously proposed, without being urged
unquenchable thirst	

Sentences.

Words <i>signify</i> the intentions.	The pillars <i>support</i> the building.
Silence <i>implies</i> consent.	The ropes <i>sustain</i> the weight.
The beehive <i>denotes</i> industry.	The troops <i>maintain</i> the contest.
The stream <i>overflows</i> its banks.	
The water <i>inundates</i> the country.	The reed <i>is shaken</i> by the wind.
The land <i>is deluged</i> with blood.	The earth <i>is agitated</i> by an earthquake.
Plague and pestilence <i>extirpate</i> .	The vessel <i>is tossed</i> by the waves.
Fire and sword <i>exterminate</i> .	
Method <i>strengthens</i> the memory.	Pecuniary difficulties <i>embarrass</i> .
Exercise <i>invigorates</i> the body.	Opposing doctrines <i>perplex</i> .
Religion <i>fortifies</i> the mind.	
The discourse <i>embraces</i> a variety of topics.	
The country <i>contains</i> a multitude of people.	
The lesson <i>includes</i> a portion of Scripture.	
The encyclopædia <i>comprises</i> many volumes, <i>comprehends</i> all the sciences, <i>embraces</i> all subjects, <i>contains</i> much useful matter, and is designed to <i>include</i> everything of importance—and is itself <i>enclosed</i> in a case.	
On our journey we were <i>teased</i> by many unpleasant trifles, <i>tantalized</i> by delusive appearances, <i>reved</i> by the carelessness of servants, <i>harassed</i> by the importunity of beggars, and <i>tormented</i> by more serious evils.	

Exercise.

Write phrases, or short sentences, containing the following words properly applied.

abdicate	acute	forbid
resign	sharp	prohibit
relinquish	keen	interdict
abhor	brave	found
abominate	courageous	establish
detest	valiant	institute
abjure	allotted	informs
renounce	appointed	teaches
recant	assigned	instructs
abridge	committed	interpose
curtail	consigned	interfere
shorten	intrusted	intermeddle
acuteness	dangerous	penetrate
penetration	perilous	pierce
sagacity	hazardous	perforate
accede	encompassed	restore
comply	enviored	return
acquiesce	encircled	repay
	surrounded	
behavior	faithless	deny
conduct	perfidious	disclaim
demeanor	treacherous	disown
		disavow
confidence	heavy	shake
assurance	ponderous	agitate
effrontery	weighty	toss
couple	metamorphosed	weaken
pair	transformed	enfeeble
brace	transmuted	debilitate

Words which are nearly identical in meaning, and usually called synonymous. The first of each pair is of English, the second of Latin origin. The words mutually define each other. For general use the first is to be preferred.

begin	bequeath	binding	bitterness
commence	devise	obligatory	acrimony

bloody	fulness	outward	unwilling
sanguinary	repletion	external	involuntary
bodily	happen	overseer	uprightness
corporeal	chance	inspector	rectitude
boyish	heavenly	owing	want
puerile	celestial	due	necessity
boundaries	hinder	shepherd	waver
confines	prevent	pastor	fluctuate
brotherly	inside	shock	watery
fraternal	interior	concussion	aqueous
childhood	keeping	shun	weaken
infancy	custody	avoid	invalidate
choice	kingly	step	weapons
option	regal	pace	arms
corner	lean	sweat	weep
angle	meagre	perspire	deplore
dark	likely	tasteless	will
obscure	probable	insipid	volition
die	live	teachable	will
expire	exist	docile	testament
earthly	lively	thick	witness
terrestrial	animated	dense	testify
eastern	lucky	threat	woman
oriental	fortunate	menace	female
enliven	milky	thoughtful	womanly
animate	lacteal	pensive	effeminate
enough	motherly	timely	wonderful
sufficient	maternal	seasonable	marvellous
errand	odd	time-serving	woody
message	singular	temporizing	sylvan
fellowship	opening	truth	wordy
companionship	aperture	verity	verbose
freedom	overflow	understand	worth
liberty	inundate	comprehend	value
friendly	outlive	unspeakable	worthless
amicable	survive	ineffable	valueless
fulness	outside	unutterable	
plenitude	exterior	inexpressible	

Words of similar signification.

<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Derived from Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>
am'nesty	obliv'ion	forgetfulness
anal'ogy	correspond'ence	likeness
apathet'ic	insen'sible	unfeeling
apol'ogy	excuse'	plea
baptize'	immerse'	dip
bish'op	supervi'sor	overlooker
cat'alogue	in'ventory	list
cat'aract	cascade'	waterfall
cath'olic	univer'sal	whole
chron'ical	per'manent	lasting
chrys'alis	aure'lia	grub
democ'racy	repub'lic	commonwealth
di'alogue	conversa'tion	talk
didac'tic	precep'tive	teaching
doxol'ogy	glorifica'tion	praise
dyn'asty	domin'ion	power
eclec'tic	select'ing	choosing
epit'ome	ab'stract	abridgment
ellip'tical	oval	egg-shaped
eu'charist	sac'rament	holy supper
eu'logize	commend'	praise
gno'mon	in'dex	pointer
lex'icon	dic'tionary	word-book
metamor'phose	transform'	change
monar'chical	re'gal	kingly
mys'tery	se'cret	wonder
par'able	simil'itude	likeness
pathet'ic	affect'ing	feeling
periph'ery	circum'ference	boundary
phenom'enon	appear'ance	sight
proph'esy	predict'	foretell
rhet'oric	or'atory	fine speaking
sphere	globe	ball
sym'pathy	compas'sion	fellow-feeling
tautol'ogy	repeti'tion	a saying again
throne	seat	chair

Words which express opposite ideas.

love	hatred	lovely	hateful
wisdom	folly	wise	foolish
goodness	evil	good	evil

truth	falsehood	true	false
learning	ignorance	learned	ignorant
virtue	vice	virtuous	vicious
happiness	misery	happy	miserable
hope	despair	hopeful	desperate
innocence	guilt	innocent	guilty
mirth	sadness	merry	sad
peace	war	peaceful	warlike
pleasure	pain	pleasant	painful
ease	difficulty	easy	difficult
prosperity	adversity	prosperous	adverse
plenty	scarcity	plentiful	scarce
fruitfulness	barrenness	fruitful	barren
fertility	sterility	fertile	sterile
industry	sloth	industrious	slothful
diligence	negligence	diligent	negligent
wealth	poverty	wealthy	poor
health	sickness	healthy	sick
beauty	deformity	beautiful	deformed
age	youth	aged	young
antiquity	novelty	ancient	novel
bravery	cowardice	brave	cowardly
hardness	softness	hard	soft
brightness	dullness	bright	dull
strength	weakness	strong	weak
length	shortness	long	short
width	narrowness	wide	narrow
depth	shallowness	deep	shallow
day	night	daily	nightly
heat	coldness	hot	cold
light	darkness	light	dark
weight	lightness	heavy	light
noise	silence	noisy	silent
affirmation	negation	affirmative	negative
convexity	concavity	convex	concave
transparency	opacity	transparent	opaque
economy	extravagance	economical	extravagant

Words which express correlative ideas.

creator	creature	leader	follower
parent	child	principal	assistant
husband	wife	captain	crew
bridegroom	bride	town	country
king	subject	clergy	laity
master	servant	uncle	nephew

teacher	pupil	aunt	niece
ancestors	descendants	cause	effect
landlord	tenant	prior	posterior
physician	patient	superior	inferior
lawyer	client	interior	exterior
creditor	debtor	plaintiff	defendant
host	guest	original	copy
lender	borrower	question	answer
winner	loser	native	foreigner
majority	minority	vowel	consonant
seller	buyer	alkali	acid
wholesale	retail	action	passion
giver	receiver		

PART FOURTH.

ETYMOLOGY, OR THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

SECTION I.

HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE.

THE English language is now a composite, or mixed language, comprising words adopted, or derived from nearly all the principal languages of the world.

The history of the language, in its origin, changes, and formation, furnishes an outline of the history of the nation.

The chief elements of the English language are the Anglo-Saxon and the Classic.

The *Anglo-Saxon* or *English*, is the mother-tongue, or basis of the language, and was a simple language for several centuries.

The *Classic* is that part of the language derived from the Latin and Greek tongues, whether directly, or mediately through the French.

The following are the leading historical facts or events, which have exerted an influence on the formation and character of the English language.

1. The occupation of the country by the primitive inhabitants, probably of Celtic origin, whose language furnishes a few words, chiefly geographical—as Thames, Kent, cairn, kilt, clan, Kilpatrick. Aberdeen.

2. The early invasion by the Romans about 55 B.C., who introduced some military terms, mainly preserved in the names of places—as Winchester, Lancaster, Lincoln, Stratford, (*chester or caster, coln, and street or strat.*)

3. The settlement of the Angles and Saxons, in the fifth century, who came from a part of Europe now included in Germany, and who introduced their language, which, in the eighth century, became the language of the country.

4. The advent of the Danes, and their subsequent intercourse with the inhabitants of the country. The influence of the Danish language is but slight, and is seen chiefly in the names of places—as Grimsby, Whitby, and Derby; *by* meaning town or village.

5. The Norman Conquest, which led to the introduction and use of the French language for a time, and to its ultimate amalgamation with the Saxon; the union of the two forming the real basis of our present English tongue.

6. The revival of learning, and the reformation of religion, which introduced a large increase of the Classic element.

7. The number and influence of the great writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which effected many changes in the form and structure of the language.

8. The frequent wars and extensive commerce carried on with many nations, which have added many new words to the language.

9. Recent and numerous discoveries in natural science, which have led to the formation of many technical terms.

10. Changes in the orthography of many words—which still exert an influence—the orthography of not a few words being still unsettled.

Some authors compute the number of words in the English language to be as high as nearly 100,000; others reckon them as about 75,000. The latter number is probably the more correct.

Of this number about 23,000 are of Anglo-Saxon origin, and nearly 50,000 are derived from the Latin and Greek.

In the language of ordinary intercourse, however, the Saxon bears a much larger proportion, as it furnishes the words most generally and most frequently used.

The Lord's prayer, for instance, as given by Luke, consists of 58 words, only three of which are derived from the Latin—*indebted, temptation, and deliver.*

From the Anglo-Saxon we get most of the words which relate to the home, the hearth, and the heart ; to the senses, and to the affairs of every-day life.

From the Latin we have words which relate to war, law, literature, and the arts.

From the Greek we obtain the words which relate specially to the sciences.

From the French we borrow words which pertain to art, taste, and poetry.

From other languages we have adopted words denoting the things and products peculiar to the countries where they are spoken, as—

Hebrew—Amen, cherub, ephod, hallelujah, manna, Messiah, Sabbath.

Arabic—Alembic, alcohol, algebra, almanac, khan, koran, divan.

Persian—Bazaar, caravan, pagoda, taffeta, scarlet.

Indian—Calico, muslin.

Turkish—Dragoman, tulip, turban.

Spanish—Armada, mosquito, duenna, gala, lagoon, punctilio, palaver.

Italian—Adagio, bandit, cameo, gazette, macaroni, piano, sonnet.

Dutch—Ballast, barge, boom, cable, sloop, skate, squint.

America—Potato, tobacco, tomahawk, wigwam.

Definitions.

Etymology is a science which explains the *origin* and *derivation* of words, with a view to ascertain their radical, or primary meaning.

Etymology may be divided into two branches, called respectively *philosophical* and *historical* etymology.

Philosophical etymology is an attempt to explain the first origin and formation of the primitive or root words in all languages, which by some are supposed not to exceed a few hundreds in number.

Historical etymology embraces the following three things—

1st. The tracing of a word to its root or roots, as unrighteousness, which is a modification of the root *right* by the prefix *un*, and the two affixes *ous* and *ness*.

2d. The tracing of a word to its root, and ascertaining the language whence that root is derived—as in unrighteousness, *right* is the root, and it is derived from the Latin—*rego, rect, I rule*.

3d. The tracing of the growth of a word from its first meaning to its present use, as sacrament,—from the Latin *sacramentum*, a sum of money deposited as a pledge; the oath of allegiance taken by a Roman soldier; a solemn obligation or engagement; a sacred thing; and now a religious ordinance, as the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Derivation is a device of language, by which the modifications of a simple idea are expressed by modified forms of the radical word—as strike, stroke, striker.

A *primitive* word is one which is not formed from any other word—as good, man, home.

A *derivative* word is one which is formed from a primitive word, by some change or addition—as from speak, speech, bespeak, speaker.

A *compound* word is one which is composed of two or more simple words—as steamboat, railroad, golden-feathered.

The *root* of a word is that part of it which expresses the primitive idea—as *right* in unrighteous, *thank* in unthankful.

A *prefix* is a part added at the beginning of a word—as *fore*-taste, *intervene*, *co*-operation.

An *affix* is a part placed at the end of a word—as goodness, manly, *civility*.

Sometimes more than one prefix or affix is used in forming the same word—as *dis*-*com*-pose, *thank*-ful-ness, *pre*-*ante*-*pen*-ultimate.

Many words derived from the Classics are compound—as aqueduct, telegraph.

The meaning of a compound or derivative word is equal to the united meaning of its significant parts—as aqueduct, *water*-lead, a channel formed through which water may flow; incompressible, *not together pressed can be*, that which cannot be pressed together.

The primitive or radical words of a language form but a small portion of the whole vocabulary, and in the English language they probably do not amount to 10,000.

Of the 50,000 words derived from the Latin and Greek, not more than 2000 or 3000 are radicals. From twelve roots alone,

more than 2000 derivatives are formed. From the verb *traho*, I draw, more than 200 are formed ; and from *facio*, I make or do, not less than 500.

There are not less than 200 terminations, prefixes, and affixes used in the formation of derivatives, and of these more than a third are Anglo-Saxon.

Many primitive words are formed on the principle of imitation, such as—

1. The names of animals from the sounds they utter—as cuckoo, whippoorwill, quail.

2. Words representing the sounds uttered by animals—as coo, cluck, twitter, roar, buzz, purr.

3. Words which represent the sounds made by the motion and meeting of bodies—as click, clanking, dash, thump, rattle, tinkle.

4. Words representing repeated or continuous sounds—as rattat, ding-dong, murmur, babble, cackle, ripple.

This principle is sometimes illustrated in the collection of words in a sentence, as in the last of the two following lines on a sea-shell :—

“ Pleased it remembers its august abodes,
And murmurs as the ocean murmurs there.”

Remarks on Derivation.

1. Primitive words are frequently formed by an attempt to represent the sound characteristic of the object they are intended to denote.

2. Every word at first had only one meaning, called its primary signification.

3. The primary meaning of a derivative word is the united meanings of its significant parts.

4. Other meanings are frequently superadded to the primary meaning of a word, which are called its secondary significations.

5. The secondary meanings are connected with the primary, and derived from it.

6. Words are often used both in a primary and secondary sense.

7. Some words have lost their primary meaning, and retain only their secondary signification.

8. Derivatives formed by prefixes, generally belong to the same part of speech as the root ; but when affixes are used they generally determine the part of speech to which the derivative belongs.

9. Words adopted from the Latin generally undergo a change in the termination alone—*lucrum*, *lucre*, *actum*, *act*, *confido*, *confide*.

10. Roots in composition generally undergo a change in the vowel sounds—as from *capio*, *anticipate*, *deception*, *occupy*.

11. Words from the Latin, derived through the French, undergo various changes, and are generally contracted—as *imperator*, *empereur*, *emperor* ; *corona*, *couronne*, *crown* ; *plicare*, *plier*, *ply*.

12. Some words are derived both directly from the Latin and mediately through the French—as from *securus*, *secure* ; and, *securus*, *sur*, *sure*.

13. In derivatives, vowels are frequently changed, and consonants, formed by the same organs of speech, interchanged—as *fall*, *fell* ; *tell*, *tale* ; *strike*, *stroke* ; *prove*, *proof* ; *gird*, *girth*.

14. Saxon roots are often modified by Classic prefixes and affixes, and Classic roots by Saxon additions—as *truism*, *dislike* ; *aptness*, *unjust* ; *artful*, *misuse*.

15. Some affixes have different and even contradictory meanings, and sometimes they do not change the meaning of the word at all, or very slightly, hence it is frequently difficult to assign the precise import of an affix, as—*lighten*, *enlighten* ; *bedeck*, *be-gird*.

16. Derivatives from the Latin or Greek, or other languages, may be considered as roots in English—as *receive*, derived from *re* and *capio* in Latin, from which we form *receiver*, *receipt*, &c.

17. Long sounds in simple or primitive words are usually shortened in compounds and derivatives—as *cave*, *cavity* ; *grain*, *granary* ; *please*, *pleasure* ; *sheep*, *shepherd*.

18. The term *Anglo-Saxon*, for the sake of convenience, is employed as embracing the Saxon, Gothic, and Celtic elements of the language ; and the term *Classic* as including the Latin, Greek, and French elements.

Many Anglo-Saxon derivatives are formed simply by the omission, addition, or interchange of letters, without adding a syllable

Verbs derived from verbs—as

chop chip	cling clinch	lash slash
drop droop	click clack	melt smelt
din dun	wake watch	nip snip
fall fell	wring wrench	whirl twirl

Nouns from verbs—as

bless bliss	dig ditch	bake batch
feed food	gird girth	choose choice
sing song	speak speech	hold hilt
sit seat	stick stitch	lose loss
tell tale	strive strife	weave woof

feign feigned	feint	bear beareth	birth
flow flowed	flood	brew breweth	broth
gild gilded	gilt	die dieth	death
give <i>gived</i>	gift	grow groweth	growth
join joined	joint	heal healeth	health
weigh weighed	weight	smite smiteth	smith
wane waned	want	steal stealeth	stealth

Nouns from adjectives—as

broad	breadth	strong	strength
dear	dearth	slow	sloth
deep	depth	warm	warmth
long	length	wide	width

Families of words from a common root.

beat, bat, batter, battery, baton, beetle.

bind, band, bandage, bond, bondage, bound, boundary, bundle.

crook, crack, crick, crouch, crochet, crutch, encroach.

foot, feet, fetter, fetlock.

heal, health, hale, hail.

slip, slop, slope, slipper, slippery.

spit, spittle, spout, sputter, spatter.

sip, sop, soup, sup, supper.

bake	baker	batch	bind	binder	bundle	seat	sitter	saddle
break	breaker	breach	gird	girder	girdle	spin	spinner	spindle
dig	digger	ditch	prate	prater	prattle	wade	wader	waddle

SECTION II.

PREFIXES.

Prefixes are numerous, and are derived from various languages.

The prefixes are arranged, for convenience, as to their *origin*, into two classes—*Anglo-Saxon* and *Classic*.

The prefixes consist chiefly of prepositions, separable or inseparable.

A *separable* preposition is one which may be used alone—as *with*, in *withstand*.

An *inseparable* preposition is one which cannot stand alone, and is used only as a prefix—as *ig*, in *ignoble*, or *se*, in *select*.

In many instances the same prefix is common to several languages, the Greek *apo* or *aph*, the Latin *a*, *ab*, or *abs*, the French *a*, and the Gothic *of* or *off*, differ only in form. They are the same prefix, and have the same general meaning.

The prefixes generally express motion and rest, with regard to time or place, and may be classified according to the relations they indicate.

Some prefixes are used to express different relations, and will be found in more classes than one.

1. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *in* time and place.

Anglo-Saxon—

a	{	<i>at</i> or <i>on</i>	{	aside, ashore, abed, afoot, abreast, asleep
en or em		<i>in</i> or <i>into</i>		engrave, enclose ; embalm, embark

Classic—

in or il , im , ir	{	<i>in</i> , <i>on</i> , or <i>into</i>	{	include, infuse, inspect ; illumine, illude, illapse ; impel, import, impress ; irradiate, irrigate
en or em		<i>in</i> or <i>into</i>		energy, endemic ; emblem, emphasis

2. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *within* or *between* objects in time or place.

Classic—

enter , inter , or intro	{	<i>within</i> or <i>between</i>	{	entertain, enterprise ; intervene, interlace, interview, intercourse ; introduce, intromit
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3. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *from* a place or point of time.

<i>Anglo-Saxon—</i>			
off, with	{	from	} offset, offspring, offshoot, offscouring; withhold, withdraw
<i>Classic—</i>			
a, ab or abs, de, apo or aph	{	from	} abate, avoid, abuse, avert, abjure, absolve, abscond, abstract; decide, deduct, depart, detain, detract; apostle, apology, aphelion, apnoresis

4. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *out of* a place or point of time.

<i>Anglo-Saxon—</i>			
out		out of	outbreak, outcast, outpost
<i>Classic—</i>			
e or ex, ef, ec	{	out of	} educate, elect, emerge, exceed, exhaust, egress; effect, effulgence; eccentric, eclipse

5. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *without* or *beyond* a place or point of time.

<i>Anglo-Saxon—</i>			
out		beyond	outlive, outrun, outrage, outsell
<i>Classic—</i>			
extra, ultra, preter, trans or tres, tra, traf; para, meta or meth	{	beyond or after	} extraordinary, extravagant, extramural; ultramarine, ultramundane, ultramontane; preternatural, preterhuman, pretermitt; transatlantic, transgress, trespass; traverse, traffic; paradox, paraphrase, paragraph; metaphor, metamorphosis, method

6. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *before* or *after* a place or point of time.

<i>Anglo-Saxon—</i>			
fore	{	before	} forearm, foresee, foretell, forerunner
<i>Classic—</i>			
ante, pre, pro, pur, pros	{	before	} antechamber, antemeridian, antepast, antedate; precede, prefer, presume, precursor; proceed, protract; purpose; prosthesis, programme
post, pur, and meta	{	after	} postpone, postscript, postmeridian; pursue; metaphysics

7. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *above* or *below* a place or point of time.*Anglo-Saxon—*

over	{	<i>above</i>	{	overcast, overcome, overflow, over-shadow
under	{	<i>below</i>	{	undergo, underhand, underrate, undervalue

Classic—

super, sur, supra, and hyper	{	<i>above</i> or <i>beyond</i>	{	superintend, supersede, supernatural; survive, surmount, surprise; supremum, mundane, supradapsarian; hypercritical, hyperbole, hyperborean
sub or suc, suf, sug, sup, sus; hypo, cata	{	<i>below</i> or <i>down</i>	{	submit, subject; succeed, succumb; suffer, suffuse; suggest; support, suppose; suspend, sustain; hypocrite, hypothesis, hyphen; catacombs, cataract, catarrh, catastrophe

8. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *about* or *around* a place or point of time.*Classic—*

circum, peri	{	<i>about</i> or <i>round</i>	{	circumscribe, circumvent, circumference; pericardium, perimeter, periphery, period
amphi or ambi	{	<i>both</i> or <i>two</i>	{	amphibious, amphitheatre, ambiguous

9. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *against*, in place or time.*Anglo-Saxon—*

gain and with	<i>against</i>	gainsay, withstand
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Classic—

contra, contro, counter; ob or oc, of, op; anti or ant	{	<i>against</i>	{	contradict, contravene; controvert; counteract, countermand, counterpoise; object, obstruct, occur; offend; oppose, oppress, oppugn; antidote, antithesis; antagonist, antarctic
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10. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *through* a place and time.*Classic—*

per or pel; par, dia	{	<i>through</i>	{	perambulate, perforate, persecute, perfect, pellucid; pardon, paramount; diagonal, diagram, diameter, diarrhoea
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11. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *forward and backward* in place and time.

Anglo-Saxon—

fore or for *forward* forward, foreshadow, foreland

Classic—

pro { *forward* } promote, progress, project, procrastinate

retro, re, ana { *backward or again* } recede, repeat, return, redeem, reflect, result; retrocede, retrograde, retrospect; analogy, analysis, anachronism

12. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *together or apart* in place and time.

Classic—

con or co, cog, col, com, cor; juxta, syn or sym, syl, sy { *together* } condole, congregate, consent; coalesce, coerce, coincide; cognate, cognition; collect, collate; compose, compact; correct, corrode; juxtaposition; synagogue, synod, syntax; syllable; sympathy, symmetry, symptom; system

dis or di, dif; se { *apart* } dispel, dissect, disperse; dilate, digress, divert; differ, diffuse; secede, seclude, sedition

13. Prefixes which denote rest and motion *to or upon* in place and time.

Classic—

ad or ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at; epi { *to, or upon* } adduce, advance; accede, accept; affix, affect; aggressive, aggravate; allocate; annex, annotate; append, applaud; arrest, arrive; ascend, assail; attend, attain; epidemic, epistle, epitaph, epitome

14. Prefixes which denote *negation and destitution* in place or time.

for, un, dis { *not, or opposite to* } forbid, forget, forgive, forsake; unlovely, unequal, unholy, unmanly, unjust, uncover, unfetter, unmask, untie; disjoin, disunite, disgrace

in or ig, il, im, ir; sine, a or an { *not, or without* } inaccurate, incapable, infant; ignoble, ignorant; illegal, illogical; immature, immortal; irrational, irreverent; sincere, sinecure; apathy, atom, anarchy, atheist

15. Prefixes which denote *well* or *ill* in place and time.

mis	{ <i>ill</i> or <i>wrong</i>	{ misguide, misadventure, misfortune, misrule
bene, and eu	{ <i>well</i>	{ benefactor, benevolence; eulogy, euphemy, eucharist
male or mal; dys	{ <i>ill</i> or <i>bad</i>	{ malevolence, malpractice, maltreat; dyspepsy, dysphony, dysentery

The prefixes *be*, and *en* or *em*, have different powers; when placed before nouns or adjectives they form verbs, and have the meaning of *to make*, as, becalm, becloud; enable, enrich; embolden, empower. In adverbs and prepositions *be* has the force of *by* or *in*; as, because, below, beside. Sometimes they merely strengthen, without changing, the meaning of the root, as, gird, begird, engird; deck, bedeck. *En* is sometimes used both as a prefix and affix in the same word, as, enlighten, embolden.

Exercises on the primary and secondary meanings of derivatives formed by Prefixes.

The pupils should be required to write similar examples under each of the prefixes.

ANGLO-SAXON PREFIXES, (arranged alphabetically.)

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING.
a	<i>at</i> or <i>on</i>	{ aground	on ground	stranded — stop-
		{ ahead	at the head	ped forward — farther on
be	<i>to make</i>	{ beguile	to use guile	to amuse — to deceive
	<i>about</i>	{ beset	to set about	to enclose
	<i>by</i> or <i>in</i>	{ below	in a lower place	inferior in rank
en	<i>to make</i>	{ ennoble	to make noble	to elevate — to exalt
	<i>in</i> or <i>into</i>	{ embalm	to put in balsam	to preserve
for	<i>not</i>	{ forsake	not to seek	to leave — to abandon
fore	<i>before</i>	{ forerunner	one who runs before	a herald — messenger
mis	<i>ill</i> or <i>wrong</i>	{ mislay	to lay in a wrong place	to lose
out	<i>above</i> or <i>beyond</i>	{ outpost	a place beyond the camp	a picket, or guard

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING.
over	<i>above, too much</i>	{ overshadow	to place a shadow over	to shield — to protect
un	<i>not</i>	unmanly	not manly	cowardly—mean
under	<i>beneath</i>	{ underhand	beneath the hand	sly, or clandestine
with	<i>from</i>	{ withhold	to hold from	to hinder, or prevent

CLASSIC PREFIXES, (*arranged alphabetically.*)

<i>Latin.</i>				
a, ab or abs	<i>from</i>	{ absolve abjure	to loose from to swear away from	to pardon to abandon
ad, ac, af, al, an, to ap or ar		{ advance affiance apply	to move to the van to give faith to to fold to	to promote — to improve to promise in marriage to use—to ask
ante	<i>before</i>	{ antechamber	a chamber before the chief one	a waiting room
circum	<i>around</i>	{ circumvent	to come round another	to cheat
con, co, col, com or cor	<i>together</i>	{ concourse connive coincide	a running together to wink together to fall in together	a multitude— to overlook a fault to agree
contra, counter	<i>against</i>	{ contraband counteract counterfeit	against the proclamation to act against to make against	smuggled to hinder to imitate — to feign
de	<i>down or from</i>	{ decide deviate	to cut down to go from the way	to end—to settle to err—to stray
dis or di	<i>apart</i>	{ disturb dilapidation	to put a crowd asunder stones falling apart	to stir—to agitate ruin—decay

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING.
e, ex or ec	<i>out of</i>	{ expedite eccentric educate	to take the feet out out of the centre to lead out	to hasten or quicken odd—peculiar to train—to instruct
extra	<i>beyond</i>	{ extravagant	wandering beyond	wasteful—wild
in, im, il or ir	<i>in, on, or into</i>	{ indorse inspect impede	to write on the back to look into to put the feet in	to sign—to agree to examine to hinder
inter	<i>between</i>	{ intercourse	to run between	fellowship—communication
intro	<i>within</i>	{ introduce	to lead within	to make acquainted
ob, oc, of, op, &c.	<i>against or in way of</i>	{ object occur offer	to throw against to run in way of to put in way of	to find fault to happen — to appear to present — to give
per	<i>through</i>	{ perish perennial	to go through through the year	to die—to wither lasting — perpetual
post	<i>after</i>	postpone	to place after	delay
pre	<i>before</i>	{ premature	before ripe	too soon, or hasty
pro	<i>forth or forward</i>	{ project	something thrown forward	a plan, or scheme
re	<i>back or again</i>	{ redeem reform	to buy back to form again	to save to improve — to amend
retro	<i>backwards</i>	retrograde	to step backward	to become worse
se	<i>aside or from</i>	{ secede seduce	to go aside to lead from	to leave to corrupt — to deprave
sine	<i>without</i>	{ sinecure	without care	an office without service

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING.
sub, suc, suf or sup	<i>under</i>	{ submit succor	to send under to run under	to yield—to re- sign to help—to aid
super or sur	<i>above or over</i>	{ superfluous superlative survive	flowing over carried above to live over	abundant— needless highest—best to remain
trans, tra, traf or tres	<i>across or beyond</i>	{ translate traduce traffic trespass transcend	to bear across to lead across to make across to pass across to climb beyond	to interpret—to express in the words of an- other language to slander to trade to sin to excel
ultra	<i>beyond</i>	{ ultramon- tane	beyond the mountain	foreign
<i>Greek.</i>				
a or an	<i>without</i>	{ apathy anarchy	without feeling without rule	coldness confusion
amphi or ambi	<i>both sides or two</i>	{ amphitheatre ambiguous	theatre on both sides driving two ways	ground sloping upwards all round doubtful — un- certain
ana	<i>up, back or through</i>	{ anathema analyze	placed up to loose back	devoted—a curse to solve—to ex- amine thor- oughly
anti or ant	<i>against or opposite to</i>	{ antidote antarctic	given against opposite to arctic	a cure for poison —a remedy
apo or aph	<i>from</i>	{ apologize aphelion	to reason away from from the sun	to defend
cata	<i>down</i>	{ catechise	to sound down, or in the ear	to teach — to question
dia	<i>through</i>	{ diarrhoea	a flowing through	name of a dis- ease
en or em	<i>in</i>	{ energy empiric	inward power one skilled in practice alone	force—spirit a quack, or pre- tender

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING.
<i>epi</i> or <i>eph</i>	<i>for</i> or <i>upon</i>	{ epitome ephemeral	a cutting upon, as a book for a day	an abridgment brief, or short
<i>ec</i> or <i>ex</i>	<i>out</i>	exegesis	a leading out	an explanation
<i>hyper</i>	<i>beyond</i>	{ hyperborean	beyond the north	cold, frigid
<i>hypo</i>	<i>under</i>	{ hypocrite	one under a mask	a feigner – dis- sembler
<i>meta</i> or <i>meth</i>	<i>after</i>	{ metaphysics method	after physics after a way	mental science order
<i>para</i>	<i>side by side</i>	{ parable	thrown side by side	a comparison
		{ paradigm	something shown side by side	a model, or ex- ample
		{ parasite	one near for food	a flatterer
<i>peri</i>	<i>round</i>	{ period	the way round	stated time, or end
		{ peripatetics	followers of Aristotle, who taught walk- ing about	
<i>syn, syl</i> or <i>sym</i>	<i>together, with</i>	{ synod	a going together	an ecclesiastical assembly
		{ syllable	a taking to- gether	a distinct utter- ance
		{ symphony	a sounding to- gether	agreement

The prefixes, **meta** and **para**, have different shades of meaning.

SECTION III.

AFFIXES.—(Sometimes called *postfixes* or *suffixes*.)

Affixes are letters or syllables placed at the end of a word to modify its meaning.

The affixes usually determine the part of speech to which the words they form belong, and therefore may be arranged according to the classes of words formed by them and.

Some terminations have several meanings, and are used in forming different parts of speech—as, *ate*, in *captivate* and *potentate*; *ish*, in *burnish* and *blackish*; *en*, in *weaken* and *wooden*.

The same word is often used for the act and the product; the state and the quality; the place where and the practice of some art in it—as, *formation*, *animate*, *surgery*.

Affixes which form Nouns.

1. Affixes which denote the *person who acts*, or *who is*.

Anglo-Saxon—ar, ard, er, yer, ster. *Classic*—an, ant, ary, ate, ee, eer, ent, ic, ist, ite, ive, or.

Examples.

Liar, one who tells lies.	Vagrant, one who wanders.
Coward, one who is afraid.	Mountaineer, one who lives among the mountains.
Antiquary, one who studies old things.	Favorite, one who is favored.
Patentee, one to whom a patent is granted.	Captive, one who is taken in war.
Oculist, one who professes to cure the eye.	Gamester, one who gambles.

The pupil should be required to explain the following lists of words, under each class, in a similar manner:—

ar	beggar, bursar, scholar, vicar
ard	dotard, drunkard, sluggard, steward, wizard
er	brazier, butler, draper, mariner, talker, walker
yer	lawyer, sawyer
ster	barrister, chorister, maltster, punster, spinster
an	Christian, European, Canadian, librarian, veteran
ant	assailant, combatant, mendicant, lieutenant, litigant
ary	contemporary, incendiary, lapidary, voluptuary
ate	advocate, curate, delegate, legate, potentate
ee	assignee, employee, legatee, referee, refugee
eer	auctioneer, charioteer, mutineer, pioneer, scrutineer
ent	adherent, client, patient, president, regent, student
ic	critic, domestic, demoniac, mechanic, sceptic
ist	botanist, linguist, monopolist, naturalist
ite	bedlamite, cosmopolite, eremite, Canaanite
ive	fugitive, native, operative, representative
or	ancestor, benefactor, competitor, malefactor

2. Affixes which denote the *thing which is, or is done*.*Classic*—ary, ice, ment, mony, ory.*Examples.*

Boundary, that which bounds.	Aliment, that which nourishes.
Testimony, that which is testified.	Territory, the land which belongs to any one.

ary	anniversary, corollary, luminary, preliminary
ice	advice, device, justice, notice, practice, service
ment	advertisement, amendment, amusement, document
mony	alimony, patrimony, sanctimony
ory	auditory, directory, memory, promontory

3. Affixes which denote the *place where a thing is, or is done*.

ry, ery, ary, ory.

Examples.

Vestry, a place where vestments are kept.	Fishery, a place where fish are caught.
Aviary, a place where birds are kept.	Armory, a place where arms are kept.

ry	foundry, laundry, drapery
ery	cemetery, colliery, nunnery, nursery, surgery
ary	apiary, granary, dispensary, library
ory	dormitory, factory, observatory, oratory

4. Affixes which denote *rank, office, or dominion*.*Anglo-Saxon*—dom, ric, ship. *Classic*—acy, ate.*Examples.*

Dukedom, the rank of a duke.	Bishopric, the jurisdiction of a bishop.
Curacy, the office of a curate.	Kingdom, the dominion of a king.

dom & ric	Christendom, heathendom, earldom, archbishopric
ship	clerkship, mastership, professorship
acy, cy	abbacy, captaincy, magistracy, papacy
ate	electorate, protectorate, pontificate

5. Affixes which denote *persons or things* collectively.

age, ry.

Examples.

Assemblage, a collection of persons. Yeomanry, the farmers of a
Foliage, the leaves of a tree or country.
forest.

age coinage, cordage, leakage, plumage
ry finery, gentry, machinery, peasantry

6. Affixes which denote the *act of doing*, or the *thing* done.

age, ion, ment, ure.

Examples.

Pillage, the act of plundering, or Sepulture, the act of burying, or
theft. burial.
Operation, the act of working, or Entertainment, the act of treat-
the process. ing guests, or a feast.

age carriage, marriage, passage, postage
ion admission, dissection, inspection, passion
ment atonement, commencement, elopement, interment
ure creature, capture, disclosure, departure, imposture

7. Affixes which denote *state, condition, quality*.

Anglo-Saxon—dom, hood, ness, ry, ship, th. *Classic*—acy, age,
ance, ancy, ence, ency, ism, ment, mony, tude, ty or ity, ure.

Examples.

Widowhood, the state of being a widow. Activity, state of being active.
Vassalage, condition of a vassal.
Holiness, state of being holy. Diligence, quality of being dili-
gent.
Partnership, state of being a part-
ner.

dom freedom, thralldom, martyrdom, wisdom
hood boyhood, girlhood, likelihood, priesthood, manhood
ness blessedness, deafness, darkness, gentleness, weakness
ry bravery, gallantry, pedantry, rivalry, slavery
ship apprenticeship, friendship, hardship, suretiship
th death, truth, mirth, strength, youth
acy accuracy, degeneracy, legitimacy, supremacy
age bondage, dotage, marriage, peerage, pilgrimage
ance, ancy abundance, brilliancy, repentance, pliancy

ence, ency	patience, effulgence, clemency, potency
ism	barbarism, parallelism, schism, truism
ment	agreement, banishment, enjoyment, punishment
mony	acrimony, matrimony, parsimony
tude	altitude, aptitude, gratitude, servitude, solitude
ty or ity	brevity, captivity, docility, felicity, poverty
ure	composure, pleasure, rupture, torture, verdure

8. Affixes which denote *art, science, practice, or doctrines.*

Anglo-Saxon—ry. *Classic*—ics, ism, ure.

Examples.

Cookery, the art of cooking.	Calvinism, the doctrines of Calvin.
Optics, the science of seeing.	Sculpture, the art of carving.
ry	bribery, carpentry, chemistry, riguary, treachery
ics	ethics, mathematics, physics, politics, tactics
ism	criticism, despotism, patriotism, gnosticism, polytheism
ure	agriculture, architecture, manufacture

9. Affixes which denote *diminution or little.*

Anglo-Saxon—el or le, kin, let or et, ling, ock, y or ie.
Classic—cle, cule or ule.

Examples.

Leaflet, a little leaf.	Canticle, a little song.
Gosling, a little goose.	Reticule, a little net.
Paddock, a little park.	Granule, a little grain.
el, le	satchel, kestrel, sickle
kin, en	lambkin, mannikin, kitten, chicken
let, et	coronet, floweret, turret, eaglet, bracelet, rivulet
ling	darling, duckling, foundling, stripling, seedling
ock	bullock, hillock
y or ie	Tommy, Willy, Jamie, lassie, baby
cle, cule	conventicle, icicle, animalcule
ule	globule, spherule

Affixes which form Adjectives.

1. Affixes denoting *of, like, or pertaining to.*

ac, al, an, ar, ary, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ory; ch, ese, ish.

Examples.

Dental, pertaining to the teeth.	Lucid, pertaining to light.
Canine, pertaining to the canine.	Canine, pertaining to a dog.
Angelic, pertaining to angels.	Romish, pertaining to Rome.

ac	cardiac, elegiac, hypochondriac
al	autumnal, final, paternal, royal, vernal
an	cerulean, human, republican, sylvan, Canadian
ar	circular, globular, lunar, ocular, singular
ary	capillary, honorary, military, pecuniary
io	chaotic, despotic, domestic, gigantic, public
ical	botanical, clerical, nautical, technical, poetical
id	candid, fervid, humid, morbid, splendid
ile	febrile, hostile, infantile, juvenile, mercantile
ine	aquiline, feline, masculine, saline, divine
ory	consolatory, piscatory, promissory, valedictory
ch	Scotch, Welsh, French
ese	Chinese, Genoese, Maltese, Portuguese
ish	English, Irish, British, Danish, Swedish

2. Affixes denoting *full of, or abounding in.*

Anglo-Saxon—ful, some, y. *Classic*—ous, ose, ate.

Examples.

Faithful, full of faith.	Joyous, full of joy.
Frolicsome, full of fun.	Jocose, full of jokes.
Knotty, full of knots.	Passionate, full of passion.

ful	artful, careful, doleful, grateful, slothful
some	burdensome, gladsome, humorsome, wholesome
y	balmy, cloudy, flowery, mighty, massy, rocky
ous	ambitious, beauteous, dubious, erroneous, timorous
ose	comatose, morbose, morose, verbose
ate	considerate, fortunate, moderate, ornate, intricate

3. Affixes denoting *likeness.*

Anglo-Saxon—ish, like, ly ; as—

Boyish, like a boy. Manlike, like a man. Friendly, like a friend.

ish	brutish, clownish, knavish, foolish, monkish
like	Christianlike, giantlike, warlike, Godlike, ladylike
ly	brotherly, cowardly, matronly, princely, worldly

4. Affixes denoting *may or can do, or be.*

Classic—able, ible, ile, ive.

Examples.

Arable, can be ploughed.	Ductile, can be drawn out.
Audible, may be heard.	Active, able to act.

able	blamable, curable, eatable, imitable, practicable
ible	flexible, legible, intelligible, tangible, visible
ile	docile, fragile, tractile, versatile
ive	cohesive, defensive, locomotive, productive

5. Affixes denoting *being or doing*;

Classic—ant or ent ; *like or made of* ; *Anglo-Saxon*—en.

Examples.

Dormant, being asleep	Flaxen, like flax, or made of flax.
Pendent, hanging down.	Earthen, made of earth.

ant	errant, pleasant, verdant, vigilant
ent	antecedent, beneficent, belligerent, malevolent
en	brazen, golden, leaden, silken, wooden, woollen

6. Affixes denoting *diminution and privation*.

Anglo-Saxon—ish and less ;

Brackish, a little salt.	Saltless, without salt.
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ish	duskish, feverish, greenish, slavish, whitish
less	bloodless, breathless, friendless, homeless, lifeless

The termination *some* denotes a degree of the quality indicated—as, blithesome, delightsome, gladsome, lonesome, tedious, and wholesome.

The termination *th*, added to the cardinal numbers, forms the ordinal numbers, which are adjectives—as four, fourth ; six, sixth.

The terminations *ere* and *erly*, and *ward*, added to north, east, south, and west, form adjectives expressing direction—as north, northern, northerly, northward.

Affixes which form Verbs.

Affixes which signify *to make, take, or give*.

Anglo-Saxon—en, ish. *Classic*—ate, fy, ise or ize.

Examples.

Brighten, to make bright.	Eradicate, to take the roots out.
Publish, to make public.	Amplify, to make large.
Apologize, to make an excuse.	Equalize, to make equal.

en	cheapen, enlighten, gladden, moisten, quicken
ish	admonish, embelish, establish, enpaveish, finish
ate	annate, captivate, decapitate, perforate, terminate

fy	fortify, magnify, qualify, rectify, sanctify, verify
ize	authorize, fertilize, pulverize, scrutinize

Some verbs are formed by adding *l* or *le*, *r* or *er*—as hand, handle; start, startle; knee, kneel; draw, drawl; wave, waver; long, linger; spit, sputter; whine, whimper.

Affixes which form Adverbs.

1. Affixes denoting *manner*—ly and wise.

Examples.

Artfully, in an artful manner.	Crosswise, in a cross manner.
Justly, in a just manner.	Likewise, in like manner.
Honestly, in an honest manner.	Otherwise, in another manner.

2. Affixes denoting *direction*—ward.

Eastward, in the direction of the east; so westward, &c.
 Heavenward, in the direction of heaven; so homeward, &c.
 Leeward, in the direction opposite that from which the wind blows.

Thitherward, in the direction of that place—so whitherward.

The termination *ward* forms both adjectives and adverbs—as, he travelled northward, in an awkward manner, by the downward road.

SECTION IV.

LATIN ROOTS.

acer (*acris*), sharp—acid, acidity, acrimony, acerbity; eager
acidus, sour—acid, acidity, acidulate
acuo, I sharpen—acute, -ly, -ness, acumen
ædes, a house—edifice, edify, -ication, unedifying
æquus, equal—equalize, equality, equator, equation, equable; adequate, equinox, equity, iniquity
æstimo, I value—estimate, estimable, estimation; esteem
ager (*agri*), a field—acre, agrarium, peregrinate, pilgrim; agriculture, -al, -ist
agger, a heap—exaggerate, exaggeration
ago (*actus*), I do—act, actor, activity, actuate; exact, transact; agent, agitate, cogent, damage, manage, agile, agility; virago
alienus, belonging to another—alien, -ate, -ated, -ation, -able
alo, I nourish—aliment, -ary, -ation, -iveness

- alter**, another—alter, -nate, -nation, -cation ; subaltern
altus, high—altitude, exalt, -ation ; altar
amo (*amicus*), I love—amity, amicable, amiable, amorous, amatory,
 enamored, inimical, enmity, enemy
amplus, large—ample, ampli-fy, -fication, -tude
ango (*anxi*), I vex—anger, angry, anguish, anxiety, anxious-ly
angulus, a corner—angle, angular, rectangular, triangular, quadrangle
anima, the soul or life—anim-al, -ate, -ation, -alcule ; inanimate
animus, the mind—unanimous, animosity, equanimity
annus, a year—annual, biennial, perennial, millennium ; annals, an-
 niversary, annuity, annular, centenary
antiquus, old or ancient—antique, antiquity, antiquated, antiquarian ;
 antic
aperio, I open—aperient, aperture ; April
appello, I call—appeal, appell-ative, -ation
apto, I fit—adapt, apt, -itude, -ly, -ness, adept, inept, -itude, -ly, -ness
aqua, water—aqueous, aquatic, aqueduct, terraqueous, aquarium
arbiter, an umpire, a judge—arbiter, arbitr-ate, -ation, -ary, -ator, -ess
arbor, a tree—arbor, -eous, -ëscēt, -ētum, -ist
arceo, I shut up, restrain—coerce, coercive, coercion ; exercise
arcus, a bow—arc, arcade, arch, archer, archery
ardeo, I burn—ardent, ardor, arduous, arson
arguo, I argue—arguer, argument, -ation, -ative
arma, arms—arm, -or, -ory, -ory, -y, -ament, -orial, -istice ; disarm, un-
 armed
aro, I plough—arable, inarable, aration
ars (*art*), art—art, -ist, -isan, -ifice, -ificial, -ful, -less ; inert, inertness,
 inertia
artus (*articulus*), a joint—article, articul-ate, -ated, -ately, -ation ;
 inarticulate
asper, rough—asperity, aspir-ate, -ation ; exasper-ate, -ation
atrox, cruel—atrocitv, atrocious, -ness
audio, I hear—aud-it, -itor, -itory, -ience, -ible ; inaudible
augeo (*auctus*), I increase—augment, -ation ; auction, -eer ; august,
 autumn ; author, -ity ; auxiliary, unauthorized
auris, the ear—aurist, auricle, auricular ; auscultation
avarus, greedy—avarice, avaricious, -ly, -ness
avidus, eager—avidity
- barba**, a beard—barb, barbed, barber, barbel
barbarus, rude, savage—barbarian, barbarous, -ity, -ize, -ism, -ic
beatus, blessed—beatitude, beatify, beatific
bellum, war—belligerent, rebel, rebellion
bene, well (*used in composition*)—benefit, benevolent, benison, benifice,
 beneficent

- bibo**, I drink—imbibe, bib, bibber, bibulous, bibacious; wine-bibber
bis (*bi*) twice—biped, bisect, biscuit, binary; combine
bonus, good—boon, bounty, bounteous, bountiful
brevis, short—brief, briefly, brevity, abbrevi-ate,-ation,-ator; bre-
 viary
brutus, stupid—brutal,-ize,-ity; brutish,-ly,-ness; imbrute
- cado** (*cas, cid*), I fall—cadence, case, casuist, casual, cascade; acci-
 dent, accident, coincide, coincidence, decay, deciduous, incident,
 occident, occasion
cædo (*cid, cis*), I cut—cæsura, concise, decide, decisive, decision, ex-
 cision, incision, precise, precision; homicide, regicide, suicide,
 &c.
calculus, a little pebble—calculate, calcul-able,-ation,-ator; miscal-
 culate, incalculable
candeo, I am white, I shine—candid, candidate, candor, candle; in-
 cense, incentive
cano (*cant*), I sing—cant, canticle, chant, enchant, incantation, re-
 cant, accent
capillus, a hair—capillary, capillarity, capilliform
capio (*cep, capt*), I take—cap-able,-acious,-acity,-acitate; capt,-ious,
 -ive,-ivate,-or,-ure; except, precept, intercept; conceive, deceive,
 receive, receipt, recipient, acceptation, occupation, preceptor, re-
 ceptacle, susceptibility
caput (*capitis*), the head—capital, capitulate, cape, captain, chapter,
 precipitate, precipice, recapitulate
caro (*carnis*), flesh—incarnate, carnal, carnage, carnival, carrion, car-
 case, carnivorous
causa, a cause—causation, accuse, excuse, recusant
caveo (*caut*), to be on one's guard—caution, cautious,-ly,-ness, pre-
 caution
cavus, hollow—cave, cavern, concave, cavity, excavate
cedo (*cess*), I yield, I go—cede, cession, cease, cessation, accede, con-
 cede, exceed, precede, proceed, recede, succeed, recess, success,
 -ive,-ion, &c.
celer, swift—celerity, accelerate
celeber, renowned—celebr-ate,-ated,-ation, celebrity
celsus, high—excel, excellent, excellence, excelsior
censeo, I judge, I blame—censor, censorious, censure, censurable
centrum, the centre—central, centrical; centripetal, centrifugal, con-
 centrate, concentric; eccentric
centum, a hundred—century, centurion; centage, centesimal, centi-
 pede
cerno (*cret*), I judge—certain, certify, concern, decree, discern, dis-
 creet, secrete, secret, secretary

- circus**, a circle—circlet, circular, circulate, circuit, encircle, semi circle
- cito**, I call or rouse—cite, citation, excite, -ment, incite, recite, recitation, resuscitate
- civis**, a citizen—civic, city, civil, -ian, -ity, -ize, -ization, uncivil
- clamo**, I cry out—claim, acclaim, clamor, clamorous, declamation, exclaim, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim
- clarus**, clear, bright—clear, clearance, clarify, declare, declaration
- claudo** (*clud, clus*), I close—close, closet, cloister, conclude, conclusion, include, inclose, recluse, seclusion
- clemens**, merciful, mild—element, clemency, inclement, inclemency
- clino**, I bend—decline, declension, declivity, incline, inclination, acclivity, recline
- colo** (*cult*), I cultivate—cultivated, colony, colonist, colonial, colonize, culture, agriculturist, occult
- colo**, I strain—colander, colation, percolate, percolation
- commodus**, convenient—commodious, commodity, incommode
- cor** (*cordis*), the heart—core, cordial, courage; concord, concordance, discord, record, accord, accordant
- cornu**, a horn—corn, cornet, corneous, cornice, unicorn
- corona**, a crown—crown, coronation, corolla, coronet, coroner
- corpus** (*corpor*), the body—corporal, corporate, corporation, corpora, corpulent, corpse, corpuscle, incorporate
- credo**, I trust, I believe—creed, credit, credible, creditor, credential, credulous, incredulity, accredit
- creo**, I make—create, creator, creation, creature, creative, recreation
- cresco** (*cret*), I grow—crescent, accretion, concretion, excrescence, decrease, increase, increment
- crimen**, a crime—criminal, crimination, recriminate, -ation
- crudus**, raw, unripe—crude, crudity, crudeness
- crux** (*cruc*), a cross—crucify, crucifixion, cruciform, crucible, crusade, excruciate, crosier, cross
- cubo**, or **cumbo**, I lie down—cumber, cumbent, cumbrance, incubus, accumbent, incumbent, recumbent, succumb
- culpa**, a fault—culpable, culpability, culprit, inculcate, exculpate
- cumulus**, a heap—cumulative, accumulate, -ation, -ator
- cura**, care—cure, curate, curacy, curious, accurate, secure, sincere
- curro** (*curs*) I run—current, currie, courier, coeuer, incur, occur, recur, succor, course, concurrence, discourse, incursion, precursor
- curvus**, crooked—curve, curvature, curvate, incurvate
- damno**, I condemn—damage, condemnable, condemnation, indemnify
- debeo**, I owe—debit, debt, debtor, debenture, indebtedness
- decet**, it is becoming—decent, decency, decorate, decoration, decorous, indecorous

- deleo**, I blot out, I destroy—delete, indelible, deleterious, -ly, -ness
delicæ, delight—delicacy, delicate, -ly, -ness, delicious
dens, (*dent*), a tooth—dental, dentist, dentifrice, dentition, indent, indenture, trident
densus, thick—dense, density, condense, condensation
deus, a god—deify, deity, deist, deism, deification
dico (*dicat*), I set apart—dedicate, dedicatory, abdicate, index, indicate, indicative, predicate, predicament, adjudicate
dexter, right-handed—dexter, dexterity, dexterous, -ly, -ness
dico (*dict*), I say—diction, dictate, dictator, dictatorial, addict, benediction, contradiction, edict, interdict, valedictory, verdict
dies, a day—dial, diary, diurnal, meridian, quotidian, diet
dignus, worthy—dignify, dignity, indignity, deign, disdain, indignant, indignation, condign
disco, I learn—disciple, discipline, disciplinary, disciplinarian
divido, I separate—divide, division, dividend, indivisible, individual
divinus, heavenly—divine, divinity, divination
do (*dat, dit*), I give—donor, donation, date, dative, antedate, addition, condition, edit, editor, perdition, tradition, pardon
doceo (*doct*), I teach—doctor, doctrine, document, docile, docility
dominus, a master, a lord—dominant, dominion, domination, dominical, domineer, predominate
domus, a house—dome, domestic, domesticate, domicile, domiciliary
dubius, doubtful—dubious, dubitation, indubitable, doubt, doubtful
duco (*duct*), I lead—duke, ducat, ductile, abduction, adduce, conduce, conduit, conduct, deduction, educate, inducement, reduce, seduce, traduce, aqueduct, viaduct
durus, hard—endure, durable, duration, during, indurated, obdurate, obduracy
- ebrius**, drunken—inebriate, inebriety, inebriation, (*with sine*), sober, -ly, sobriety
ego, I am in need—indigent, indigence
ego, I—egoism, egotist, egotize, egotistic, egotism
elegans, handsome—elegant, elegance, inelegant
emo (*empt*), I buy—exempt, exemption, pre-emption, peremptory, redeem, redemption; prompt, impromptu
eo (*it*), I go—circuit, exit, initiate, iterate, obituary, perish, transit, transition
equus, a horse—equine, equip, equipage, equipment
erro, I wander—err, errant, error, errand, erratic, erroneous, aberration, errate
esse (*ens*), to be—essence, essential, interest, nonentity, absent, present, represent, misrepresent

exemplum, a model—example, exemplary, exemplify, unexampled, sample

experior (*expert*), I try—experiment, experimental, expert, expertness, experience, peril

exter, **externus**, outward—external, extraneous, extreme, extrinsic.

faex (*fec*), grounds, dregs feces, feculance; defecate, defecation

faber, a workman fabric, fabricate, fabricator, fabrication

facies, the face facial, efface, superficies, superficial

facilis, easy facile, facility, facilitate, difficult, difficulty

facio (*fec, fie*), I make fact, factor, factory, faculty, affect, affection, artificer, confection, deficient, effectual, manufacture, officiate, perfect, proficient, refection, sacrifice, sufficient

fallo (*fals*), I deceive false, falsity, fallacy, fallible, infallible, fault

falx, a hook or sickle—falcated, defalcate, defalcation

fama, a report—fame, famous, infamous, defame, defamation

familia, a family—familiar, -ity, -ize, unfamiliar

fanum, a temple—fane, profane, profanity, fanatic, fanaticism

fari (*fan, fat*), to speak fate, fatal, fable, affable, ineffable, infant, nefarious, preface

fateo, (*fess*), I acknowledge—confess, confession, professional

fatigo, I weary—fatigue, indefatigable, fag

fatuus, silly fatuous, fatuity, infatuated, infatuation

fecundus, fruitful fecund, fecundate, fecundity

felix, happy—felicity, felicitous, infelicity, felicitate

fendo (*fens*), I strike or ward off fender, defend, defendant, offend, inoffensive; fence, defence

fero (*lat*), I bear or carry ferry, fertile, confer, defer, differ, infer, offering, preference, suffer, transference, collation, elate, odorous, prelate, superlative, translation

ferrum, iron ferreous, ferruginous, ferrule, farrier, farriery

ferveo, I boil or rage fervor, fervent, fervid, effervesce; fermentation; fever, feverish, febrifuge

festus, joyful—festal, festive, festivity, festival, infect, fête

fibra, a thread—fibre, fibril, fibrous, fibrine

fido, I trust fidelity, confide, defy, diffidence, infidelity, perfidious, perfidy

figo (*fix*), I fasten—fix, fixture, affix, prefix, transfix, crucifix

filius, a son; **filia**, a daughter—filial, affiliate, affiliation

filum, a thread—file, filament, filigree, fillet, dottle, possible

figo (*fact*), I form fiction, fictitious, figment, effigy, figure, figurative, transfiguration

finis, an end—finish, infinite, infinity, affinity, definite, indefinite

firmus, strong firm, firmament, affirm, confirm, infirm, infirmity, infirmity

- fiscus**, a money bag, the public treasury—fiscal, confiscate, confiscation
fissum, a cleft—fissure, fissile, fission
flamma, a flame—flambeau, inflame, inflammation, inflammatory
flecto (*flex*), I bend—flector, flexion, flexible, deflect, inflection, reflection, reflex
figo, (*dict*), I beat—afflict, affliction, conflict, infliction, profligate, profligacy
fio, (*flat*), I blow—flatulent, afflatus, efflation, inflate, inflation, flute
flos, a flower—floral, florid, floridity, flour, flourish, flowery, efflorescence
fluo (*fluct, flux*), I flow—fluid, fluent, fluvial, fluctuate, affluence, conflux, confluence, defluxion, effluvia, influence, superfluity
fodio (*foss*), I dig—fossilize, fossilist, fossiliferous
foedus, a treaty—federal, confederate, confederacy
folium, a leaf—foliage, foliaceous, foliate, foil, trefoil, folio
forma, form, shape—formal, form, -ation, -ative, -ality, -ula, conformity, deformity, inform, information, performance, reform, transformation, uniformity
fors (*fort*), chance—fortune, fortunate, fortuitous, misfortune, unfortunate
fortis, strong, brave—fortify, fortitude, force, enforce, fortress, effort, comfort
frango (*fract*), I break—frangible, fraction, fracture, fragile, fragility, frailty, infringe, refraction, suffrage, irrefragable
frater, a brother—frater, -nal, -nity, -nize; fratricide; friar
fraus, deceit—fraud, fraudulent; defraud
frigus, cold—frigid, frigidity, frigorific, refriger, -ate, -ator
frons (*front*), the forehead—frontier, affront, confront, effrontery, front, frontlet, frontispiece
fruor (*fruct*), I enjoy—frugal, frugality, fruit, -ful, -less, -lessness, fruition, fruiterer, fructify
fugio, I flee—fugitive, fugacious, refuge, subterfuge
fulgeo, I shine—fulgent, refulgent, effulgence, fulminate
fumus, smoke—fume, fumigate, -ation, -ator, perfume
fundo (*fus*), I pour out—fuse, fusible, a founder, confound, diffuse, effusion, profusion, suffusion, transfuse
fundus, field, bottom—found, to founder, foundation, fundamental, profundity; fund, funds, refund
fungor (*funct*), I perform—function, functional, functionary, perfunctory, defunct
gelu, frost—gelid, gelatine, congeal, jelly
gero (*gest*), I carry—gesture, gesticulate, belligerent, congestion, digest, indigestion, register, suggest, vicegerent; jest, -er
gigno (*gen*), I bring forth or produce—generate, generation, genius,

- genial, generic, general, genitive, generous, generosity, genuine, gentile, gentry, genteel, indigenous, ingenuous, ingenuity, progenitor, progeny, regenerate
- globus, a ball—globe, globular, globulous, conglobulate
- glacies, ice—glacier, glacial, glacialist
- gluten, glue—gluey, glutinous, agglutinate, conglutinate
- gradior (*gress*), I go—grade, gradation, gradual, graduate, degrade, retrograde; ingress, progress, transgression, congress
- gramen, grass—graminaceous, -eous, -ivorous, -ifolious
- grandis, great—grand, grandeur, grandee, grandsire, aggrandize, grandiloquent, grandiose
- granum, a grain of corn—granary, garner, granule, granulate, grange, granate, grenade, grenadier
- gratus, thankful—grateful, gratitude, gratuity, gratify, congratulate, grace, gracious, disgrace, greet, ingratiate, ingratitude
- gravis, heavy—grave, gravity, gravitate, grief, grieve, grievous, aggrieve, aggravate
- grex (*greg*), a flock—gregarious, congregate, aggregate, egregious, segregate
- gusto, I taste—gust, disgust, disgusting, disgustingly
- habeo (*hib*), I have—habitation, habit-ual, -able, cohibit, debilitate; exhibit, inhibit, prohibition
- haereo (*hes*), I stick—adhere, adhesive, cohesion, coherent, hesitate, inherent, incoherent
- haeres (*haered*), an heir—heritage, heritable, hereditary, inherit, -ance, disinherit; heiress, heirloom, co-heir
- halo, I breathe—exhale, inhale, inhalation, anhelation
- haurio (*haust*), I draw—exhaust, -ible, ion, -less, -ive: inexhaustible
- herba, an herb—herbage, herbalist, herbaceous, herbivorous
- hilaris, cheerful—hilarity, hilarious, exhilaration
- homo, a man—human, humane, homage, humanity, humanize, homicide, inhumanity
- horreo, I shudder—horror, horrid, horrible, horrify, abhor, abhorrence
- hortor, I advise—exhort, exhortation, hortative, hortatory, dehortatory
- hospes (*hospit*), a guest—hospitable, hospital, -ity, host, hotel, hostler
- hostis, an enemy—host, hostile, hostility, hostage
- humeo, I am moist—humid, humidity, humor, humorist, humorous
- humus, the ground—inhume, exhume, exhumation, posthumous; humble, humility
- idem, the same—identity, identical, identify, identifiable
- ignis, fire—igneous, ignite, ignition, ignitable
- imago, an image—imagine, imaginary, imagination

impero, I command—imperative, emperor, imperial
impetus, force—impetus, impetuous, -ly, -ness, impetuosity
inanis, empty—inane, inanity, inanition
inferus, below—inferior, inferiority, infernal
insula, an island—insulated, isle, isolate, peninsula
integer, whole—integral, integrity, disintegrate, redintegration
ira, anger—ire, ireful, irate, irascible, irritation

jaceo, I lie—jacent, adjacent, circumjacent
jacio (*ject*), I throw—jet, jaculation, ejaculate, abject, conjecture,
 dejection, interjection, objective, reject, subject, subjection
jocus, a jest—joke, jocose, jocund, jocular, jocularly
jubilo, I shout for joy—jubilee, jubilate, jubilation
jugum, a yoke—abjugate, subjugate, subjugation
jungo, (*junct*), I join—junction, juncture, conjunction, conjugal, in-
 junction; join, enjoin, joiner
juro, I swear—jury, adjure, conjure, perjury
judex, a judge; *jus* (*jur*), right—just, justice, justify, injury, judge,
 judicature, judicious, prejudice, judicial, jurisprudence
juvenis, young—juvenile, juvenility, juniors, juniority, rejuvenescence
juvo (*jut*), I help—adjutant, coadjutor

labor, work—labor, laborious, laboratory, elaborate
labor (*laps*), I slide—lapse, relapse, elapse, illapse, collapse
laedo (*lid, lis*), I hurt—collide, collision, elide, elision
lapis (*lapid*), a stone—lapidary, dilapidate, dilapidation
latus, carried, broad—dilate, latitude, latitudinarian, delay, dilatory,
 illative, oblate, translation
latus (*later*), a side—lateral, collateral, equilateral
laus (*laud*), praise—laud, laudable, applaud, allow, allowable
laxus, loose—lax, laxity, relax, relaxation, prolix
lego (*legat*), I send, appoint—legate, legacy, delegate, allegation
lego (*lect*), I read or choose—legible, lecture, legion, allege, college,
 diligent, eligible, elegant, election, negligence, selection
legumen, pulse, pease, beans—leguminous, legumes
levis, light, (levo, to raise)—levity, levy, alleviate, elevate, elevator;
 relieve
lex (*leg*), a law—legal, legality, legalize, legislator, legitimate, allegi-
 ance
liber, free—liberal, liberty, liberate, illiberal, livery
liber, a book—library, librarian, libel, libellous
libra, a balance—deliberate, -ly, -ive, equilibrium, indeliberate
licet, it is lawful—license, licentiate, licentious, illicit
lignum, wood—ligneous, lignify, ligniform

ligo, I bind—liable, liability, ligament, league, liege, alliance, oblige, religion

limes, a boundary—limit, limited, illimitable, unlimited

linquo, (*dict*), I leave—delinquent, dereliction, relinquish, relist, relic

linum, flax—linen, lincey, lint, linc, lineal, delineate, lincament

liqueo, I melt—liquid, liquefy, liquefaction, liquidity, liquor

litera, a letter—literal, literature, alliteration, illiterate, obliterate, letter

locus, a place—local, locality, locate, locomotive, dislocate, allocation

longus, long—longitude, longevity, elongate, prolong

loquor, I speak—loquacity, soliloquy, eloquence, elocution, obloquy, magniloquent, ventriloquist

ludo (*lus*), I play—ludicrous, allusion, elude, illusion, delusion, delusory, prelude

lumen, light—luminary, illuminate, illumination, luminous

luna, the moon—lunar, lunation, lunacy, lunatic, sublunary

luo, I wash—ablution, alluvial, deluge, dilution, pollute

lustro, I shine—lustration, illustrious, illustrate

lux (*luc*), light—lucid, lucifer, elucidate, pellucid

luxus, luxury, excess—luxuriant, luxurious, ly, uess

macies, leanness—emaciate, emaciation

magnus (*major*), great—magnify, magnitude, magistrate, master, major, majority, majestic; mayor

malus, bad—malice, malicious, malevolent, malignity

malleus, a hammer—mallet, malleable, maul, unmallicable

mando, I enjoin—mandate, command, demand, remand

maneo (*manet*), I remain—manse, mansion, immanent, permanent, remnant

manus, the hand—manual, manufacture, manumission, manacles, manuscript, emancipate

mare, the sea—marine, mariner, maritime, submarine, mermaid

mater, mother—maternal, maternity, matron, matrimony, matriculate, matricide

maturus, ripe—mature, maturity, immature, premature

medeor, I heal—medical, medicine, remedy, medicinal

medius, the middle—mediate, middle, immediate, mediocrity

mel, honey—mellifluous, melliferous, mellific

memini, I remember—memory, memorial, memorate, memorandum, random, memoir, commemorate, reminiscence

mens, the mind—mental, mentality, demented, amentia

mergo (*merso*), I plunge—mercen, emerge, emergency, immersion, submerge

merx, merchandise—commerce, commercial, merchant, mercantile

- metior** (*mens*), I measure—mete, immense, mensuration, dimension, commensurate
- migro**, I remove—migrate, emigrate, immigration, transmigration
- miles**, a soldier—militia, military, militant, militate
- mineo**, I project—imminent, prominent, eminent, eminence
- minister**, a servant—ministration, ministry, administer, -trate, trater
- minor** (*minus*), less—diminish, diminution, comminution, minority, minute
- mirus**, wonderful—miracle, admire, admiration, admirable
- misceo** (*mixt*), I mingle—mixture, miscellaneous, unmixed, promiscuous, intermix
- miser**, wretched—miser, miserable, misery, commiserate
- mitto** (*miss*), I send—mission, missile, admit, commission, dismiss, emissary, manumission, promise, remission
- modus**, a manner—moderate, accommodate, commodious, mode, model, modify, modulate, modest
- mons**, a mountain—mount, mound, amount, dismount, paramount, tantamount
- mollis**, soft—mollify, mollient, emollient
- moneo**, I advise—monitor, monument, admonish, premonition
- monstro**, I show—monstrous, demonstrate, demonstrable, remonstrate
- mordeo**, I bite—mordant, morsel, remorse, remorseless
- mors** (*mort*), death—mortal, mortality, immortal, -ize, mortify
- mos** (*mor*), a custom—moral, moralize, morality, immoral, demoralize
- moveo** (*mot*), I move—remove, commotion, promotion, remote
- multus**, many—multitude, multiple, multiplication, multiplied
- munus**, a gift, or office—munificence, commun-, ion-, -icate, immunity, remunerative
- murus**, a wall—mural, immure
- musa**, a song—muse, music, amuse, amusement, museum
- muto**, I change—mutable, mutation, mutual, permutation, transmute
- narro**, I relate—narration, narrative, narrator
- nascor** (*nat*), to be born—nascent, native, nation, nature, innate, supernatural
- navis**, a ship—navy, naval, navig-ate, -ation, -able
- necto** (*nex*), I tie—connect, annex, annexation, disconnect
- nervus**, a sinew—nervous, unnerve, enervate
- neuter**, neither of the two—neutral, -ize, -ity
- nihil**, nothing—nihilism, nihil, annihil-ate, -ation
- nobilis**, well known—noble, nobility, enoble, ignoble
- noceo**, I hurt—noxious, noisome, innocent, innocuous, annoyance
- nomen**, a name—nominate, nominator, denomination, binomial, nomenclature, ignominy

- norma**, a rule—normal, abnormal, enormous, enormity
nosco, cognosco, I know—cognizance, recognition, knowledge, acknowledge, recognize, precognition
notus, known—note, notable, notorious, annotator
novus, new—novel, novelty, novitiate, innovate, renovate
nox (*noct*), night—equinox, equinoctial, nocturnal
nullus, none—nullify, nullity, annul, disannul
numerus, a number—numerous, numeration, enumerate, innumerable, supernumerary
nuncio, I tell—announce, enunciate, denounce, renounce, pronunciation
nutrio, I nourish—nutriment, nutrition, nutritive, innutritious
- obscurus**, dark—obscuration, obscurely, obscureness, obscurity
oculus, the eye—ocular, oculist, binocular, inoculate
odor, smell—odorous, odoriferous, odorless
oleo, I smell—olfactory, redolent, redolence
olo, or **olesco**, I grow—adolescence, adult, abolish, abolition, abolitionist
omnis, all—omnipotent, omniscience, omnivorous, omnibus, &c.
onus (*oner*), a burden—onerous, onerary, exonerate, -ation, -ative
opus (*oper*), a work—operate, -ative, -ation, -ator, co-operate, opera
orbis, a globe—orb, orbit, orbicular, exorbitant
ordo, law—order, disorder, extraordinary, ordain, ordination, subordinate
opto, I wish—option, optional, optative, adopt, adoption
orior, I rise—orient, origin, originate, exordium
orno, I deck—ornament, -ad, -ation, adorn, adornment, ornate
oro, I speak—oracle, oration, oral, oratory, orator, orison, adore, inexorable, peroration
os (*ossis*), a bone—osseous, ossify, ossific, ossivorous
ovum, an egg—oval, ovate, ovally, oviparous
- pallium**, a cloak, covering—palliate, palliative, palliation
pando, I spread—expand, expansive, expanse, pace, space, compass, surpass, trespass
pango (*paet*) I fix or agree—paction, compact, compactness, imbringe
palatum, the roof of the mouth, taste—palate, palatal, palatable, unpalatable
palus, a peg or post—pale, paling, palisade, empale, empediment
par, equal—parity, separate, disparity, disparage, peer, peerless
pareo, I appear—peer, appear, apparition, apparent, transparent
pario, I bring forth—parent, parental, oviparous, viviparous
paro, I make ready—preparation, pare, parade, parry, apparel, prepare, repair, reparation

pars, a part—particle, partake, partition, party, partisan, partial, partner, parboil, parcel, apartment, impart, impartiality

pasco (*past*), I feed—pastor, pastoral, pasture, antepast, repast

pater, a father—paternal, paternity, patrimony, patron, patronize, patrician

patior (*pass*), I suffer—patience, patient, impatient, passive, passionate, compassion

patria, one's country—patriot, patriotism, compatriot, expatriate

pax, peace—peace, pacify, pacific, pacification

pello (*puls*), I drive—pulse, pulsation, compel, dispel, expulsion, impulse, repulsion

pello, I name, or call—appellative, compellation, appeal, repeal

pendeo, I hang—pendent, pendulum, depend, impend, suspense, appendix

pendo (*pens*), I weigh—pensive, expense, expenditure, compensation, dispense, recompense, stipend, stipendiary

penetro, I pierce—penetrate, penetration, impenetrable

pes (*ped*), the foot—pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, biped, quadruped, expedite, expedient, impediment

peto, I seek—petition, petulant, appetite, compete, competitor, impetus, impetuous, repeat, repetition

pingo (*piet*), I paint—picture, pigment, pictorial, picturesque, depict

pius, dutiful—piety, impious, impiety

placeo, I please—placid, complacency, complaisant, displease, implacable

planta, a plant—plantation, plantain, implant, supplant, transplant

plaudo (*plaus*), I praise—plaudit, applaud, plausible, applause, explode, explosion

pleo (*plet*), I fill—plenary, plenty, complement, complete, depletion, replenish, supply, supplement

plico, I fold—apply, complicate, complex, display, duplicity, explicate, implicit, perplex, simple, triplet

ploro, I wail—deplore, explore, implore

pluma, a feather—plumage, plume, plumeless, plumule

poena, pain or punishment—pain, penal, penalty, penance, penitentiary, impunity, repent

polio, I smooth—polish, polite, interpolation

pondus (*ponder*), weight—pound, ponderous, ponder, preponderate, imponderable

pono (*posit*), I place—post, posture, position, apposite, deposition, dispose, expositor, apposition, propose, purpose, repose, transposition

populus, the people—popular, populace, population, depopulate, public, publish, republic

porto, I carry—porter, portable, export, import, importunity, report, transportation

potens, powerful—potent, potentate, potential,-ity,-ly, impotent, omnipotent

poto, I drink—potation, potion, potable

praeda, plunder—prey, predatory, predaceous, depredation,-ator

prehendo, I take—apprehend, comprehension, apprentice, reprehend

premo (*press*), I press—print, pressure, compress, depression, express, oppression, repress, suppression, irrepressible

pretium, a price—precious, appreciate, prize, appraise, depreciation

primus, first—prime, primate, primer, prince, principal, primegeniture

privo, I take away—deprive, privation, privative

privus, one's own, or single—private, privacy, privilege

probo, I prove—probe, probation, probable, approbation, improve, disprove, reprobate

promo (prompt), I bring forth, I tell—prompter, prompt, promptly, promptitude, impromptu

prope (prox), near—propinquity, propitiate, proximate, approximate, approach

proprius, one's own—proper, property, appropriate, propriety, impropriety

pudor, shame—impudent, impudence, repudiate

pugno, I fight—pugnacious, pugilist, impugn, repugnance

pulmo, the lungs—pulmonary, pulmonic

pulvis (*pulver*), dust—pulverize, pulverable, pulverization

pungo (punct), I prick—pungent, puncture, punctuation, punctilious, punctuality, compunction, expanse, point, appoint

purgo, I cleanse—purge, purgative, purgatory, purgatorial

purus, clean—purify, purity, puritan, impure, impurity

pus (*pust*), matter of a sore—pustule, pustulate, purulent, suppurate

puto, I reckon, I prune—putative, compute, dispute, deputy, imputation, repute; amputate

putris, rotten—putrefy, putrefaction, putrid, putridity, putrescence

qualis, of what kind—qualify, quality, disqualify

quantum, how much—quantity, quantitative

quaero (quis, quæ), I seek—quest, question, acquire, disquisition, inquire, request, requisition, perquisite

quatio, I shake—quash, concussion, discuss, percussion

quatuor, four—quart, quarter, quatern, quadruped, quadrant

quies, rest—quiet, quiescence, inquietude, disquietude, acquiesce

quot, how many—quote, quotient, quotation, quotidian

radius, a ray—radiant, radiation, irradiate, radius

radix, a root—radicle, radical, radish, eradicate

rado (*ras*), I scrape—raze, razor, erase, abrasion, rasure

ramus, a branch—ramify, ramification

- rapio**, I carry off—rapacious, rapid, rapine, rapture, surreptitious
rarus, thin—rarefy, rarefaction, rare
rego (*rect*), I rule—regal, regent, regimen, regular, register, rector, reign, direct, rectify
repo, I creep—reptile, reptilian
res, a thing—real, realize, republic
rideo (*ris*), I laugh—ridicule, ridiculous, risible, deride, derision
rigeo, I am stiff—rigidity, rigor, rigorously
rivus, a stream—river, rivulet, rival, rivalry, arrive, derive, derivation
rodo (*ros*), I gnaw—corrode, corrosion, corrosive, erosion
rota, a wheel—rote, rotate, rotatory; rotund, routine
rudis, rude, ignorant—rudiment, erudite, erudition
rus (*rur*), the country—rural, rustic, rusticity, rusticated
rumpo (*rupt*), I break—rupture, abrupt, bankrupt, corruption, interrupt, irruption

sacer, sacred—sacrament, sacrifice, consecrate, execrable, sacrilege
sagax, wise—sage, sagacious, sagacity, presage
sal, salt—saline, saltish, sauce, saucy
salio (*sult*), I leap—salient, saltation, assault, sally, desultory, exaltation, insult, result, resilient
salus (*salut*), health—salute, salutary, salubrious, salvage, salve, salutary, salvation
sancio (*sanct*), I confirm—sanction, sanctify, sanctity, saint, sanctuary
sanguis, (*sanguin*), blood—sanguine, sanguinary, sanguineous, ensanguine
sapio, I taste, I am wise—sapient, savor, sapid, insipid, insipidity
satis, enough—satisfy, satisfaction, sate, satiate, insatiable
scando, I climb—scan, ascend, ascension, condescension, descend, transcend
scindo (*sciss*), I cut—scissors, scissure, abscission, rescind, rescension
scio, I know—science, scientific, sciolist, conscience, omniscience, prescience
scribo (*script*), I write—scribe, scripture, scribble, description, inscribe, manuscript, superscription
sculpo, I carve—sculptor, sculpture, sculptured
seco (*sect*), I cut—sect, section, dissect, insect, intersection, trisect
sedeo (*sess*), I sit—seat, sedate, sedentary, session, assiduous, preside, possess, supersede
semen, seed—seminal, seminary, disseminate
senex, old—senile, senator, senior, seniority, seignior
sentio (*sens*), I feel, I think—sense, sensuous, sensitive, sensible, sentient, sentiment, sentence, assent, dissension
sequor (*secut*), I follow—second, sequence, execute, subsequent, prosecute, obsequies, subsequent

- sero** (*sert*), I knit or join—series, assert, insertion, desertion, exert
serpo, I creep—serpent, serpentine, serpentine
servo, I keep or wait—serve, servant, servile, servitude, conserve, observe, preservation, subservience
severus, strict—severe, severity, persevere, asseveration
signum, a mark—sign, signify, assign, consignment, designate, reservation, insignificant
silex, flint—silicious, silicate, silicify
similis, like—similar, similarity, similitude, assimilate, resemblance, dissimulation, simulation
sinus, a curve or bay—insinuate, sinuosity
socius, a companion—social, sociable, society, association, dissociate
sol, the sun—solar, parasol, solarize
solidus, solid—solidity, solidify, solder, consolidate
solvo, I loose—solvency, solve, solution, soluble, absolve, absolute, resolution
solus, alone—sole, solitude, solitary, desolate, soliloquy
sono, I sound—sonnet, sonorous, consonant, dissonance, resound, unison
sorbeo, I suck in—absorbent, absorb, ing, absorption, reabsorb
sors (*sort*), a lot—sort, assort, consort, resort, sorcery
spargo (*spers*), I scatter—aspersion, aspersion, disperse, intersperse
spatium, space—spacious, expatiate, spaciousness
specio, specto, I look—speciel, specious, specimen, spectacle, spectator, aspect, conspicuous, expect, prospect, suspicion
spero, I hope—desperate, despair, prosper, prosperity
spiro, I breathe—spirit, spiritual, sprite, aspirant, conspire, dispirit, expiration, uninspired
splendeo, I shine—splendid, splendor, resplendent
spondeo (*spons*), I promise—sponsor, spouse, correspondence, irresponsible, respond
sponte, of one's own will—spontaneously, ness, spontaneity
statuo, I set up, I appoint—statue, statute, constitute, institute, institution, substitute
stella, a star—stellar, constellation, stellated, stellar
stilla, a drop—still, distil, instil, distillation
stinguo (*stinct*), I put out—distinguish, distinct, extinguish, extinct, instinctive
sto (*stan, stit*), I stand—stable, stablish, state, station, stationery, constant, distant, instantaneous, obstacle, rest, solstice, substitutive, substitute
stratus, thrown down—strata, prostrate, stratify, stratification
stringo (*strict*), I hold fast—stringent, astringent, strict, structure, strain, straitness, restrict, restrain, distrain, distress, unrestricted

struo (*struct*), I build—destroy, destructive, instruct, instrument, superstructure

stupeo, I am stunned, amazed—stupid, -ly, -ity, stupendous

sumo (*sumpt*), I take—assume, consumption, presume, resume, sumptuary, sumptuous

surgo (*surrect*), I rise—insurgent, insurrection, resurrection

tango (*tact*), I touch—tangent, tangible, tactility, contact, contagion, contiguous, contingent

tego (*tect*), I cover—tegument, protect, detection, protectorate

temno (*tempt*) I despise—contemn, contemptible, contemptuous

tempus time—temporal, contemporary, extemporaneous

tendo (*tens*), I stretch—tendency, attend, extension, intention, ostentation, pretence, subtend

teneo (*tent*), I hold—tenable, tenant, tenet, contain, detention, abstinence, continuance, impertinent, maintain, obtain, sustenance

tenuis, thin—tenuity, attenuate, extenuation

terminus, a bound—term, terminate, determine, extermination, interminable

tero (*trit*), I rub—trite, triturate, tret, attrition, contrite, detriment

terra, the earth—terrestrial, terraqueous, terrace, inter, subterraneous

terreo, I frighten—terrible, deter, deterrent, terror

testis, a witness—test, testify, testament, attest, detest, intestate, protestation

texo, I weave—textile, texture, context, pretext, tissue

timeo, I fear—timorous, timidity, timidly

tolero, I bear—tolerant, tolerable, intolerant, toleration

torpeo, I am benumbed—torpid, torpidity, torpidly

torqueo, (*tort*), I twist—torture, tortuous, torment, contortion, distort, extortion, retort

torreo, I parch—torrid, toast, torrefy, torrent

totus, the whole—total, totality, totally

traho (*tract*), I draw—trace, tractable, tractile, attract, abstract, distraction, extraction, portray, retract, protract

tremo, I shake, tremble—tremendous, tremble, tremulous

trepidus, fearful—trepidation, intrepid, intrepidity

tres, three—trio, tripod, triangle, trinity, trice

tribuo, I give—attribute, distribution, retributive

tricæ, wiles—tricks, trickery, intricate, extricæ, inextricable, intrigue, tress

trudo (*trus*), I thrust—intrude, intrusion, extrude, protrusion

tuber, a swelling—tubercle, tubercular, tuberosc

tueor, I observe—tutor, tuition, intuitive, tutelary

turba, a crowd—turbulent, disturb, imperturbable, perturbation, turbid

uber, fruitful—exuberant, exuberance

umbra, a shade—unbrageous, umbrella, adumbrate, penumbra

unda, a wave—undulate, undulation, redundant, inundate, abound, abundant

unguo (*unct*), I anoint—unguent, unction, unctuous

unus, one—uniform, unicorn, unilateral, unique

urbs, a city—urban, urbanity, suburbs, suburban

uro (*ust*), I burn—inure, combustion, incombustible

utor (*us*), I use—utility, utilitarian, utensil, useful, usefulness, usury, abuse, disuse

vaco, I am empty—vacant, vacancy, vacation, vacate

vacuus, empty—evacuate, evacuation, vacuum

vado, I go—evade, evasion, invade, pervade

vagor, I wander—vagrant, vagabond, vagary, extravagance

valeo, I am strong, I am worth—value, valor, valid, valiant, avail, valetudinarian, convalescence, invalid, prevalent

vanus, empty—vanish, vanity, vain, vainly

vapor, steam—vapory, evaporate, vapid, vapidness

vario, I change—variable, various, variance, variety, variegate

vas, a dish—vase, vascular, vessel

vasto, I lay waste—vast, vastness, devastation, waste, wasteful

veho, I carry—vehicle, convey, inveigh, invective

vello, (*vuls*), I pull—convulsion, revulsion

velo, I cover—veil, revelation, reveal, unveil

velox, swift—velocity, velocimeter, velocipede

vendo, I sell—vend, vendor, vendible, vendue, venal

ventus, the wind—vent, ventilate, ventilation, ator

venio (*vent*), I come—convenc, contravene, advent, convention, invention, revenue

verbum, a word—verbal, verbose, adverb, proverbial

verto (*vers*), I turn—verse, version, vertex, advert, aversion, adversity, perversion, universe

verus, true—verity, veracious, verify, verdict, aver

vestigium, a trace or mark—vestige, investigate

vestis, a garment—vest, vestment, vestry, divest, investment

via, a way—deviate, devious, impervious, previous, trivial, undeviating, viaduct

vicis, a change—vicar, vicarage, vicarious, viceregent, vicissitude

video (*vis*), I see—vision, visible, visit, evident, providence, revise, supervision

vigeo, I flourish—vegetable, vegetate, vegetation, vigor, vigorous, invigorate, vigil, vigilant

villa, a farm—village, villain, villany, villanage

vinco (*vict*), I conquer—victor, convince, evince, province, vanquish.
 invincible
vinum, wine—vinous, vintage, vinegar, vineyard, wine
vir, a man—virile, virility, virtue, virago, triumvirate
virus, poison—virulent, virulence
viscus, glue—viscid, viscosity, viscous
vita, life—vital, vitality, vitalize
vitrum, glass—vitreous, vitrefy, vitrefaction, vitriol
vivo, I live—vivid, vivacious, vivify, revive, convivial
voco, I call—voice, vocal, vocation, vociferate, advocate, invocation,
 convoke, revoke
volo, I am willing—voluntary, volition, benevolence, volunteer
volo, I fly—volatile, volatility, volatilize
volvo, I roll—volume, voluble, convolve, develop, revolution, revolt
voro, I devour—voracious, devour, carnivorous, omnivorous.
voveo, I vow—vote, votary, votive, devote, devotion
vulgus, the common people—vulgar, -ity, divulge, promulgate
vulnus (*vulner*), a wound—vulnerable, vulnerary, invulnerable

SECTION V.

GREEK ROOTS.*

aēr, the air—*aerial*, aerolite, aeronaut, artery, arterial, airy, airiness
agō, I lead—demagogue, synagogue, pedagogue, stratagem, strategy
agōn, strife—agony, antagonist, antagonism, agonize
akouō, I hear—acoustic, acoustics, acoumeter
angēlōs, a messenger—angelic, angel, archangel, evangel, -ize, -ist,
 -ism, -ical
anthrōpōs, a man—anthropology, philanthropy, misanthropy
archē, beginning, sovereignty—archaism, archives, archon, anarchy,
 monarchy, oligarchy, patriarch, tetrarch
astēr, or **astrōn**, a star—astronomy, astronomical, astrology; aster,
 asterisk; astral, disaster, disastrous
athlētēs, a wrestler—athlete, athletic
atmōs, vapor—atmosphere, atmospherical
autōs, one's self—autocrat, autograph, automaton, autonomy, auto-
 biography, tautology
ballō, I throw—ball, ballet, emblem, hyperbole, parable, problem,
 symbol, diabolical
βαπτίζω, I dip or sprinkle—baptist, baptism, baptismal, anabaptist,
 paedobaptist

* The Greek letters are expressed by their English equivalents.

basis, the bottom—basement, baseless, bass, abase, debase, abashed, bashful

biblōs, a book—bible, bibliography, bibliopolist, bibliomania

biōs, a life—biography, biology, amphibious

character, a mark of distinction—character, characterize, characteristic

charis, love, or thanks—charity, charitable, eucharist, eucharistic

cheir, the hand—chirography, chiology, chiromancy, enchiridion, chirurgion, (whence surgeon)

cholē, bile, anger—melancholy, choler, choleric

christōs, anointed—Christ, chrism, christen, Christianity, Christmas, antichrist

chrōma, color, chrome, chromaties, achromatics

chrōnōs, time—chronic, chronical, chronology, chronometer, anachronism, synchronous, synchronize, synchronism

cōsmos, order, the world—cosmical, cosmogony, cosmopolite, microcosm, cosmetic

crānion, a skull—cranium, craniology, pericranium

cratos, power—democratic, aristocracy, autocracy, theocracy

critēs, a judge—critic, criticism, crisis, diacritical, hypocrisy

cruptō, I hide—crypt, cryptography, apocrypha

cuclos, a circle—cycle, encyclical, epicycle, encyclopædia, encyclopedist, cyclops

daimon, a spirit—demon, demoniac, demonism, demonology, pandemonium

dēka, ten—decade, decalogue, decagon, indecagon, dean

dēmos, the people—demagogue, democracy, endemic, epidemic, pandemic

dēspotes, a master—despotic, despotism

dogma, doxa, opinion, glory—dogma, dogmatic, dogmatize, dogmatism, doxology, orthodox, heterodox, paradoxical

dōtos, given—antidote, anecdote, anecdotal

dynamis, power—dynamics, dynameter, dynasty, dynastic

eidōs, form—asteroid, conoid, spheroid, kaleidoscope

electron, amber—electrical, electricity, electric, electro-dynamics

ergon, work—energy, liturgy, metallurgy, organic, action

ethnōs, a nation—ethnical, ethnology, ethnographer

ethōs, custom—ethics, ethical

eū, well (in composition)—euphony, euphemism, eulogy, eucharist, evangelist

gamōs, marriage—agamist, bigamy, misagamist, polygamy

gē the earth—geocentric, geography, geology, geometry; apogee, perigee

gēnāō, I produce—genesis, genealogy, homogeneous, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen

gīnos, I know—gnomon, gnosticism, diagnostic, physiognomy, prognostic

glōssa or **glōtta**, the tongue—gloss, glossary, glossarial, glottis, epiglottis, polyglot

gōnia, an angle—pentagon, heptagon, polygon, diagonal, trigonometry

gramma, a letter—grammar, anagram, diagram, epigram, programme, telegram

grapnō, I write—graphic, grave, autograph, epigraph, biography, geography, paragraph, telegraph, topography, &c.

gumnōs, naked—gymnast, gymnastics, gymnasium

gunē, a woman—gynocracy, misogynist, mysogyny

hēdra, a seat—cathedral, sanhedrim, polyhedron, &c.

hēliōs, the sun—heliocentric, helioscope, heliotrope, aphelion, perihelion, parhelion

hēmera, a day—ephemera, ephemeral, ephemeris

hēteros, another—heterocline, heterodox, heterogeneous

hieros, sacred—hierarchy, hieroglyphic, hierography, hierophant

histēmi, to place—apostate, ecstasy, statics, statistic, system, systematize

hōdos, a way—episode, exodus, method, -ist, -ical, period, -ical, synod

hōmōs, like—homogeneous, homologous, homonymous

hudōr, water,—hydraulics, hydrogen, hydrophobia, hydrostatics, anhydrous

humneō, I sing—hymn, hymnal, hymnology

idiōs, idiom—idiot, idiocy, idiosyncrasy

isōs, equal (in composition)—isochronous, isosceles, isothermal

lambanō (*leps*), I take—syllable, catalepsy, epilepsy

laōs, the people—laity, laic, lay, as opposed to clerical

legō, I speak or collect—lexicon, dialect, eclectic, elegy, prolegomena

lithōs, a stone—aerolite, lithography, lithotomy, monolith

lōgos, a word—logic, analogy, apologue, catalogue, decalogue, dialogue, entomology, geology, neology, theology, zoology, &c.

luo, I loose—analyze, analysis, palsy, paralytic

lura, a lyre—lyric, lyrical, lyrist, lyrated

machē, a fight—logomachy, monomachy, naumachy, sciomachy

mania, madness—maniac, monomania, bibliomania

mārtur, a witness—martyr, martyrdom, martyrology, protomartyr

mathēma, knowledge—philomath, polymathy, mathematics, -tical, -tician

mechanē, a machine—mechanic, mechanics, mechanism, machination
machinist

mēlos, a song—melody, melodious, melodrama : Philomel

mētron, a measure—metre, metrical, barometer, diameter, geometry
perimeter, symmetry, thermometer, trigonometry

mīkros, small—microscopic, microcosm, micrography, micrology

miséo, I hate—misanthropist, misogynist, misogynist

mnēma, memory—mnemonics, mnemotechny, amnesty

mōnos, one—monad, monarch, monarchy, monk, monastic, monopoly
monotheism, monotony

morphē, shape—amorphous, metamorphose, polymorphous

muthos, a fable—myth, mythical, mythology

naus, a ship—nautical, nautilus, aeronaut, nausea, nauseous, nauseat

nēkros, dead—necropolis, necromancy

nōmōs, a law, or rule—nomology, antinomian, astronomy, economy

neuron, a nerve—neuralgia, neurology, aneurism

ōdē, a song—ode, epode, monody, parody, psalmody : comedy, tragedy

oīkōs, a house—economy, diocese, parochial, parish

ōnōma, a name—anonymous, metonymy, paronymous, patronymic
synonymous

ōptomai, I see—optics, optical, optician, catoptries, dioptries, myopia
synopsis

ōrama, a view—cosmorama, diorama, panorama

orthōs, right—orthodox, orthoepy, orthography

osteōn, a bone—osteology, periosteum

oxus, sharp, acid—oxide, oxygen, oxytone, paroxysm

pais, a child—pedagogue, pedagogy, paedobaptism

pan, all (in composition)—panacea, pandemic, panoply, pantheism

pathos, feeling—pathetic, pathology, antipathy, apathy, sympathy

pétalon, a leaf—petals, bipetalous, polypetalous, &c.

pétros, a stone—petrify, putrescent, petroleum

phagō, I eat—anthropophagi, ichthyophagi, sarcophagus

phainō, I appear—physis, phantom, phenomenon, fantasy, synecdoch

pharmakon, a remedy—pharmacy, pharmaceutical, pharmacology

phēmi, (*phas*), I speak—blaspheme, blasphemy, emphasis, caputism,
prophet

pherō, I bear—periphery, metaphor, phosphorus

philos, a friend—philanthropy, philosopher, philter, Theophilus

phōnē, a sound—phonetic, aphony, euphony, symphony, tautophony

phos, light—phosphor, phosphorus, photography, photometer

phrāsis, a phrase—phraseology, paraphrase, periphrase

phrēn, the mind—phrenology, frenzy, frantic, frenetic

phūsia, nature—physic, physiology, physiognomy, metaphysics

plastō, I form—plastic, plasm, plaster, cataplasm, protoplasmic
pneuma, the wind, a breath—pneumatics, pneumatology, pneumonia,
 pneumonic

poieō, I make—poem, poet, poetical, poesy

pōleo, I sell—bibliopolist, monopoly, pharmacopolist

pōlis, a city—police, policy, politic, polity, metropolis, political, com-
 mopolite, necropolis

pōlus, many—polygon, polyglot, polysyllable

pous (*pod*), a foot—antipodes, polypus, tripod

prassō (*pragma*), I do—practice, practical, impracticable, praxis,
 pragmatical, pragmatist

prōtōs, first—protasis, protocol, prototype, protoplast

psallō, to play—psalm, psalmody, psalmist, psalter, psaltery

pseuchē, breath, soul—psychology, metempsychosis, psychomachy

pur, fire—pyre, pyramid, pyrotechny, pyrometer, empyreal

rheō, I flow—rheum, rhetoric, rheumatism, catarrh, diarrhoea, resin

sarx, flesh—sarcasm, sarcophagy, sarcotic, anasarca

scōpeō, I see—scope, helioscope, polyscope, telescope, bishop, episco-
 pacy, microscope, horoscope, kaleidoscope

sōphos, wise—sophism, sophistry, sophisticate, philosophy

sphaira, a sphere—sphericity, atmosphere, hemisphere

stēreos, solid, firm—stereotype, stereoscope

stīchos, a line, a verse—distich, hemistich, decastich, acrostic

stellō, I send—apostle, epistle

strophē, a turning—apostrophe, catastrophe, antistrophe

tassō, I arrange—tact, tactics, syntax

taphōs, a tomb—epitaph, cenotaph

technē, art—technical, technology, polytechnic, pyrotechnist

telē, afar off—telegraph, telescope, teleology, telegram

theōs, God—theism, theology, atheist, pantheon, theocr

thermōs, hot—thermometer, thermal, isothermal

tithēmi, I place—theme, thesis, antithesis, epithet, synthesis

tomē, a cutting—atom, atomic, anatomy, entomology, epitome, litho-
 tomy, phlebotomy

tōnos, a sound—tone, tonic, semitone, oxytone, detonate, intonation,
 monotony

tōpōs, a place—topic, topical, topography, utopian

tōxicon, poison—intoxicate, intoxication

trōpos, a turn—trope, tropical, heliotrope

typos, a pattern or figure—type, typical, typify, typography, anti-
 type, stereotype

zōon, an animal—zodiac, zoology, zoography, zootomist; astro

SECTION VI.

Names of the Arts and Sciences.

Arts, *ars*, skill in joining something—the objects of art are works.
 Science, *scio*, I know—the object of science is knowledge.
Science is knowledge methodically arranged. *Art* is science practically applied.

acoustics	<i>akouo</i> , I hear—the science of sound
algebra	an Arabic word of doubtful derivation, probably from <i>al</i> , the, and <i>geber</i> , strong—a kind of universal arithmetic
anatomy	<i>ana</i> , up, and <i>temno</i> , I cut—the science which treats of the structure of the human body
architecture	<i>archos</i> , chief, and <i>tectōn</i> , builder—the science or art of building
arithmetic	<i>arithmos</i> , number—the science of numbers
astrology	<i>aster</i> , a star, and <i>logos</i> , a discourse—a pretended art of foretelling future events by the position of the stars
astronomy	<i>aster</i> , and <i>nomos</i> , a law—the science which treats of the heavenly bodies
biography	<i>bios</i> , life, and <i>grapho</i> , I write—the art of writing an account of the lives of individuals
biology	<i>bios</i> , and <i>logos</i> —the science of life
botany	<i>botane</i> , a plant—the science of plants
chemistry	<i>kemta</i> , hidden—the science which treats of elementary substances
conchology	<i>concha</i> , a shell, and <i>logos</i> —the science of shells
crystallography	<i>crystallos</i> , a crystal, and <i>grapho</i> —the science which treats of the origin and formation of crystals
dendrology	<i>dendron</i> , a tree, and <i>logos</i> —the natural history of trees
dynamics	<i>dunamos</i> , power—the science of moving powers
divinity	<i>divinus</i> , divine—the science of divine things
electricity	<i>electron</i> , amber—the science which explains the law of the electric fluid
ethics	<i>ethos</i> , a custom—the science of morals
geology	<i>ge</i> , the earth, and <i>logos</i> —the science which treats of the formation and structure of the earth
geography	<i>ge</i> , and <i>grapho</i> , a description of the surface of the earth
geometry	<i>ge</i> , and <i>metron</i> , a measure—the science of magnitude

hydraulics	<i>hudor</i> , water, and <i>aule</i> , a pipe—the science which treats of fluids in motion
hydrostatics	<i>hudor</i> , and <i>statics</i> , standing—the science which treats of fluids at rest
hydrodynamics	<i>hudor</i> , and <i>dynamis</i> , power—a science which embraces both <i>hydraulics</i> and <i>hydrostatics</i>
history	<i>historia</i> , learning by inquiry—an account of facts. It is of various kinds, as <i>civil</i> and <i>natural</i> , <i>political</i> and <i>ecclesiastical</i> , <i>sacred</i> and <i>profane</i>
lexicography	<i>lego</i> , <i>lexicos</i> , I speak, <i>grapho</i> —the art of writing dictionaries
magnetism	<i>magnes</i> , a dweller in Magnesia—the science which explains the phenomena of the magnet
mathematics	<i>mathema</i> , learning—the science which treats of the relations and measurement of quantities, and includes arithmetic, algebra, geometry, &c.
mechanics	<i>mechane</i> , a means, or contrivance—the science which treats of the laws of motion, including both statics and dynamics
meteorology	<i>meteor</i> , meteors, and <i>logos</i> —the science of the atmosphere and its phenomena
mineralogy	<i>mineral</i> , from <i>mine</i> , and <i>logos</i> —the science of minerals
noology	<i>nous</i> , the mind, and <i>logos</i> —the science of intellectual facts
optics	<i>ops</i> , the eye—the science of light and vision
physics	<i>physis</i> , nature—the science of nature, natural philosophy
physiology	<i>phustis</i> , and <i>logos</i> —the science which treats of the functions of living bodies
phonetics	<i>phone</i> , sound—the science of articulate sounds
phonography	<i>phone</i> , and <i>grapho</i> —the art of writing by sound, each sound having a distinct character
photography	<i>phos</i> , light, and <i>grapho</i> —the art of printing by the action of light
pneumatics	<i>pneuma</i> , a breath—the science which treats of the mechanical properties of the air
pneumatology	<i>pneuma</i> , and <i>logos</i> —the science of mind or spirit
politics	<i>polis</i> , a city—the science or art of government
psychology	<i>psûche</i> , mind or soul, and <i>logos</i> —the science of the mind
stenography	<i>stenos</i> , close, and <i>grapho</i> —shorthand writing
statics	<i>sto</i> (<i>stat</i>), I stand—the science which treats of bodies at rest
statistics	<i>sto</i> (<i>stat</i>), I stand—the science which classifies and arranges facts

telegraphy	<i>tele</i> , afar off, and <i>grapho</i> —the art of writing at a distance
theology	<i>theos</i> , God, and <i>logos</i> —the science which treats of the nature and attributes of God
trigonometry	<i>treis</i> , three, <i>gonia</i> , an angle, <i>metron</i> , a measure—the art of measuring triangles
topography	<i>topos</i> , a place, and <i>grapho</i> —a description of a place
zoology	<i>zoon</i> , an animal, and <i>logos</i> —the science which treats of the nature, habits, and haunts of animals

Words derived from Proper Names.

bayonet	a short, triangular dagger, to be fixed on the end of a musket—from <i>Bayonne</i> , where it was first made
burke	to murder, to get rid of—a modern term, derived from the name of a murderer, executed in 1829
calico	a kind of cotton cloth—from <i>Calcut</i> , where it was first manufactured
cambric	a fine, white cloth, linen or cotton—from <i>Cambrai</i> , where it was originally manufactured
cicerone	a loquacious guide—from <i>Cicero</i> , the Roman orator
currant	a small, dried grape—from <i>Corinth</i> , whence first brought
daguerrotype	a picture obtained by the rays of light falling upon a prepared plate—from <i>Daguerre</i> , the name of the inventor
damask	cloth woven with flowers and figures—from <i>Damascus</i> , whence it was originally brought
dunce	a blockhead—from a learned schoolman named <i>Duns Scotus</i> , or John Scot of Dunse, often quoted by his followers
epicurean	luxurious—from <i>Epicurus</i> , an ancient philosopher, who considered pleasure the chief good
guillotine	an instrument of capital punishment—from <i>Giacobin</i> , the name of the supposed inventor of it
guinea	a coin worth five shillings, first coined in 1663, of gold brought from the coast of Guinea
gipsy, or gypsy	a wanderer or vagrant—from <i>Egyptian</i>
herculean	powerful—from <i>Hercules</i> , an ancient giant of mythology
hymeneal	pertaining to marriage—from <i>Hymen</i> , the god of marriage
jovial	merry—from <i>Jupiter, Jovis</i> , the planet. To be born under this planet was to have a happy augury

macadamize	to cover a road with broken stones—from <i>MacAdam</i> , the projector of the plan
mausoleum	a magnificent tomb—from <i>Mausolus</i> , to whom such a monument was erected by his widow
meander	to flow in a winding course—from <i>Meander</i> , a river in Phrygia noted for its windings
mercurial	lively—from planet <i>Mercury</i> , as all born under that planet are supposed to be light-hearted
milliner	one who makes or sells bonnets—supposed to be from <i>Milan</i> , whence the articles were imported
muslin	a fine cotton fabric—from <i>Mosul</i> , where it was first manufactured
Philippic	an invective—from <i>Philip</i> , against whom Demosthenes delivered some of his most fiery orations
Platonic	pure and spiritual, generally applied to affection—from <i>Plato</i> , who warmly advocated such a love
saturnine	gloomy, from the planet <i>Saturn</i> , whose influence was supposed to make a person stern and grave, the opposite of <i>mercurial</i>
Socratic	questioning, applied to a mode of reasoning from <i>Socrates</i> , the philosopher, who used this method in teaching
stentorian	very loud—from <i>Stentor</i> , a Greek herald, whose voice was said to have equalled the united voices of fifty men
tantalize	to tease or vex—from <i>Tantalus</i> , who, according to mythology, was punished by having water placed so, that whenever he attempted to drink, it receded from his lip
tariff	duty or customs—from <i>Tarifa</i> , a place near the Straits of Gibraltar, where the Moors were accustomed to levy tribute on the merchant ships sailing past
worsted	a kind of woollen yarn—from <i>Worsted</i> , a place in England where it was spun

Names of the Months and Days.

Year	<i>A.-S. year</i> —a cycle, or period of time, a revolution
Month	<i>A.-S. mona</i> —the moon, or mooneth=month
Week	<i>A.-S. week</i> —a period of seven days
Day	<i>A.-S. daeg</i> —a day, or from the rising to the setting of the sun
January	<i>Janus</i> —the god of the year, or <i>janua</i> , a gate
February	<i>Februa</i> —a festival usually held in that month

March	<i>Mars</i> —the god of war—the first month of the Roman year
April	<i>Aprilis</i> —from <i>aperio</i> , I open, the opening month
May	<i>Maius</i> —from <i>maiores</i> , old men, because the month was consecrated to old men; or from <i>Maia</i> , the mother of Mercury
June	<i>Juno</i> —a goddess, or <i>juniores</i> , young men
July	<i>Julius</i> Cæsar
August	<i>Augustus</i> Cæsar
September	<i>Septem</i> , seven, the seventh month from March
October	<i>Octo</i> , eight, the eighth month
November	<i>Novem</i> , nine, the ninth month
December	<i>Decem</i> , ten, the tenth month
Sunday	<i>A.-S.</i> <i>sunn</i> , sun, and <i>dag</i> , day—anciently devoted to the worship of the sun
Monday	<i>Mona</i> , the moon, and <i>dag</i> , day—sacred to the moon
Tuesday	<i>Tiu</i> —the Saxon god of war
Wednesday	<i>Woden</i> , or <i>Odin</i> —a northern deity or chief
Thursday	<i>Thor</i> —a fabled deity in the north of Europe
Friday	<i>Friga</i> —a goddess, wife of Odin
Saturday	<i>Saturnus</i> —a Latin deity, the god of time
Candlemas	Feb. 21—from <i>candle</i> and <i>mass</i> , feast of St Mary, so called because of the number of candles then used
Easter	3d day after Good Friday— <i>A.-S.</i> <i>Easter</i> , supposed to be from <i>Eostre</i> , the Venus of the north
Whitsuntide	49th day after Easter—white, Sunday, tide, so called from the white robes worn at the festival
Lammas-day	Aug. 1st— <i>hlaf</i> , bread, and <i>masse</i> , a feast, feast of first-fruits
Michaelmas	Sept. 29—Feast of the Archangel Michael
Martinmas	Nov. 11th—Mass of St Martin
Christmas	Dec. 25th—Christ's mass, or feast
Yule	<i>A.-S.</i> <i>jule</i> , a feast—a name applied to the feast of Lammas and Christmas, usually the latter

Terms of Measurement.

Many of these were originally derived from parts of the body, or objects in common use—as nail, finger, hand, yard, ell, grain, penny-weight.

1. Weight.

grain	<i>L. granum</i> , a single seed
pennyweight	weight of a silver penny

scruple	<i>L. scrupulus</i> —a small rough stone
drachm	<i>Gr. drachme</i> —a Greek coin or weight
ounce	<i>L. uncia</i> , or <i>unica</i> —one part
pound	<i>A.-S. pund</i> ; <i>L. pondus</i> —a weight
hundredweight	100 pounds
ton	<i>A.-S. tunne</i> —butt, or cask

2. Value.

farthing	fourthing—a fourth part
halfpenny	one half of a penny
penny	<i>A.-S. penig</i> —a penny (First made of silver, and deeply indented by a cross, hence easily broken into two, or four parts.)
shilling	<i>A.-S. schilling</i>
pound	<i>L. pondus</i> —weight
cent	<i>L. centum</i> —a hundred
dime	<i>L. decima</i> —a tenth
dollar	<i>A.-S. dæl</i> —a portion; <i>Ger. thaler</i>

3. Extent.

inch	same as ounce
foot	from foot, its length
yard	<i>A.-S. gyrd</i> —to gird, the girth of the body
rod	<i>A.-S. rod</i> —a long slender shoot
furlong	<i>A.-S. fur</i> , furrow, <i>lang</i> , long—a long furrow
mile	<i>L. mille passuum</i> —1000 paces, the Roman mile
league	<i>L. leuca</i> —a Gallic mile
rood	same as rod
acre	<i>L. ager</i> ; <i>Fr. acre</i> —a field
cubit	<i>L. cubitus</i> —leaning elbow, from the elbow to the end of the fingers
ell	<i>A.-S. elne</i> ; <i>L. ulna</i> —the elbow, or arm, an arm's length
fathom	<i>A.-S. fæthem</i> —both arms extended
hand	<i>A.-S. hand</i> —the hand closed, four inches

4. Capacity.

gill	<i>A.-S. wægel</i> —one-fourth of a pint
pint	<i>Gr. pino</i> , I drink—one draught
quart	<i>L. quartus</i> —fourth part (of a gallon)
gallon	<i>Fr. gallon</i>
arkin	<i>A.-S. four kin</i> —a fourth (of a barrel)

barrel	<i>Fr. baril</i>
pipe	<i>A.-S. pip</i> —a hollow tube
peck	<i>A.-S. pocca</i> —a poke, or bag
bushel	<i>Fr. boisseau</i> , or <i>boite</i> —a box

The following examples will illustrate the changes which words undergo in derivation from the Latin, through the French.

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Meaning.</i>
abbreviare	abreger	abridge	to shorten
alter	autre	other	another
armare	armer	arm	to arm
audire	ouir	hear	to hear
balsamum	baume	balm	a fragrant gum
brevis	breif	brief	short
charta	carte	card	paper
diluvium	deluge	deluge	a flood
humanus	humain	human	human
judex	juger	judge	a judge
jungere	joindre	join	to unite
linea	ligne	line	a thread
nasus	nez	nose	the nose
octo	huit	eight	eight
pauper	pauvre	poor	poor
peregrinus	pelerin	pilgrim	wanderer
plicare	plier	ply	to fold
probare	prouver	prove	to try
publicare	publier	publish	to announce
pulvus	poudre	powder	dust
recipere	recevoir	receive	to take back
retinere	retenir	retain	to hold back
schola	ecole	school	leisure
signare	signer	sign	to mark
simulare	sembler	seem	to feign
ungere	oindre	anoint	to smear
ululare	hurler	howl	to shout
ultra	outré	out	beyond
vindemia	vendange	vintage	grape-gathering

Exercises.

Attach roots to the following prefixes, and give both the literal and ordinary meanings of the derivatives—*a*, *be*, *for*, *fore*, *mis*, *out*, *over*, *under*, *un*, *with*;

ab, *amphi*, *ante*, *anti*, *ad*, *apo*, *con*, *de*, *dia*, *en*, *ex*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, *pre*, *pro*, *para*, *peri*, *re*, *se*, *sine*, *sub*, *syn*, and *trans*.

What forms do ad, con, ex, in, per, sub, and trans assume? Give examples illustrating the different forms of each.

Specify the relation expressed by each of the following prefixes, and give examples:—en, inter, ab, in, ex, post, pre, supra, sub, over, hypo, dia, cata, contra, ad, dis, epi, a, peri, bene, un, sine, en, and per.

Distinguish between prefixes and affixes as to their use in derivation, and state the principles on which they may be respectively classified.

Use the following terminations in the formation of nouns:—ar, ard, er, ster, ate, ant, ist, ism, age, ance, dom, ship, ness, ment, ure, let, tion, ling, hood, cule.

Form nouns from able, bishop, cordial, divide, eat, fat, grave, head, idle, judge, king, love, man, noble, omit, prefer, quack, repent, son, utter, vacant, waste, year, young.

Form adjectives with the following terminations:—al, ar, ary, ic, id, ine, ile, ish, ous, some, ive, ful, ble, ent, like, ly, less, en, and y.

Form adjectives from aim, beauty, defy, eight, fame, grace, hand, ice, joy, lady, move, notice, origin, pomp, quarrel, remedy, scorn, transcend, use, vex, wave, youth.

Form verbs from alien, black, canon, distinct, fertile, habit, immortal, just, legal, moist, public.

Form verbs with each of the following terminations:—ate, en, fy, ish, ize, er, and le.

Explain the force of the affix in each of the following words:—Adventure, beauteous, condolence, dutiful, eagerness, fertility, gracefulness, habituate, intimacy, justice, kindness, lover, mansion, nature, option, penmanship, querulous, rectify, saturate, terminal, usurious, verify, western, youthfully, zealously.

Trace the etymology of the following words; and give the meaning of the roots, prefixes, and affixes:—Acrimony, armory, amiable, aptitude, artful, audience, aggravate, apparent, benefice, benevolent, belligerent, brevity, carnivorous, civilization, criminal, conscious, conjugal, colloquial, crucifix, docility, domestic, denominate, decency, deity, dictionary, dignify, indignity, ductility, education, edifice, entity, equatorial, experience, extraneous.

Fabrication, facility, factory, fortitude, fertility, fidelity, fragmentary, fraternal, fugitive, fusible, gravitate, gesticulation, granary, government, habitude, hesitation, homicide, hostile, humidity, horrible,

imitator, imagination, imperative, insular, internal, itinerate, iteration.

Jacent, jocular, jurist, injustice, juncture, juvenile, judgment, lapse, legal, lapidary, liquefaction, military, magistrate, mortality, magnify, mortify, marine, navy, navigation, natal, novice, novel, numerate, octave, oculist, operator, original.

Partisan, partial, parity, patrimony, penitent, pauperism, patriotism, pacific, ponderous, pendant, pedestrian, petition, picture, placid, plausible, plenitude, pliant, position, postroom, publicly, purify, quadrant, quality, qualification, question, quietude, quotient.

Radiate, radical, razor, rapture, rational, rupture, rusticity, regularity, rectitude, rivulet, rotate, rudimental, sacred, sacrament, sanctity, saline, satisfy, senator, scientific, simultaneous, sequence, senarment, solar, solidity, somnolence, solution, senarous, special, sponser, spiritual, suasion.

Table, tabulate, tangent, tenant, tenement, tenacity, temporal, temperance, temperament, tenuity, terminate, trite, terrace, textual, turbulent, umbrageous, undulation, unction, unity, urbanity, usefulness, vacant, vagrancy, verbal, virility, virtue, vicarious, vitality, viator, verify, vocal, vocable, visible, visitation, vulgarity.

Agriculture, anniversary, aqueduct, artificial, amanuensis, benefactor, cornucopia, centipede, centrifugal, compass, equivalent, gnat, minivorous, intersection, intervene, immolation, lucifer, longevity, multiform, munificence, ossify, osivorous, peninsular, pellaed, province, piscivorous, quadruped, rectangle, sacrifice, superscription, triennial, unicorn, valediction.

Amateur, anoint, auspicious, apprise, betray, bisent, ceiling, chief, complacent, convey, count, course, decree, discreet, dairy, deliver, despair, devour, discuss, duke, chable, expire, exult, flexible, fiction, flourish, grief, hotel, inept, inveigh, peinture, lesson, mansion, manoeuvre, melon, normal, noun, ovation, occupy, pecc, precipice, pursue, parricide, provoke, query, question, rely, relict, repair, resemble, scissors, siege, senior, surfen, surpass, traitor, tutor, voice, volume.

Aerate, aerolite, assay, anti, court, anachronism, autograph, atmosphere, atheist, biblioraphy, biophene, bishop, cosmogony, criticism, christian, cyclopaedia, cosmorama, demagogue, democracy, diameter, evangelize, epiderma, etymology, glory, hyperbole, hystorgraphy, hydrostatics, inot, kaleidoscope, hystorgraphy, monarchy, microscope, polyglot, protonartyr, physician, panorama, photometer, politics, stereotype, stereoscope, tautology, tripod, sarcophagus, tonic, typical.

Examples of Derivatives.

1. Pono, *pos*, I place.

By Prefixes.

pose	interpose
compose	oppose
recompose	propose
decompose	propound
discompose	postpone
compound	purpose
decompound	repose
depose	repose
depone	suppose
dispose	transpose
redispose	superimpose
expose	apposition
expound	opponent
impose	preposition
reimpose	

By Affixes.

From each of the preceding derivatives, formed by prefixes, several derivatives may be formed by affixes :—

pose	pos, -er, -ingly, -ited, -ition, -itional ; itive, -ly, -ness ; itiv, -ism, -ist, -ity
compose	compos, -er, -t, -ition, -edly, -edness, -ite, -itor, -ure, -itive ; incomposite ; uncomposed
recompose	recompos, -er, -ition
decompose	decompos, -er, -ition, -ite, -able ; undecompos, -ed, -able
discompose	discompos, -ed, -edness, -ure
compound	compound, -ed, -er, -able ; uncompound, -ed, -edly, -edness
decompound	decompound, -ed, -able ; undecomposed
depose	depos, -al, -able, -er, -it, -itary, -itor, -itory, -ition ; unde- pos, -ed, -able
depone	deponent
dispose	dispos, -al, -able, -edness, -ing, -ingly, -ition ; undispos, -ed, -edness
indispose	indispos, -ed, -edness, -ition
redispose	
predispose	predispos, -ing, -ition ; predispon, -ent, -ency
expose	expos, -ed, -er, -ition, -itive, -itor, -itory, -ure ; unexposed
expound	expounder ; unexpounded
impose	impos, -able, -ableness, -er, -ing, -ition ; unimpos, -ed, -ing
reimpose	reimpos, -ition, -ed

superimpose	superimpos, -ition, -ed
interpose	interpos, -al, -er, -it, -ition, -ure
oppose	oppos, -able, -er, -ing, -ite, -itely, -iteness, -ition, -itionist, itive ; unopposed
propose	propos, -al, -er, -ition, -itional ; unproposed
propound	propounder
postpone	postpon, -er, -ment
purpose	purpos, -ed, -ly ; purposeless, -ly ; unpurposed
repose	repos, -al, -edness, -it, -ition, -itory ; unreposed
suppose	suppos, -able, -er, -ition, -itional ; ititious, -ly, -ness ; itive, -ly ; itory
presuppose	presuppos, -al, -ition
transpose	transpos, -al, -ition, -itional, itive ; untransposed
apposition	appositive, apposite, -ly, -ness
opponent	as an <i>adjective</i> , and as a <i>noun</i>
preposition	prepositional, prepos, -itive, -itor, -iture

In like manner, write the derivatives of : ago, amo, audio, cado, cado, cano, capio, cedo, cerno, ciano, claudio, celo, eredo, erco, cresco, cubo, curro, dico (*dicti*), dico (*dicat*), divido, do, doceo, duco, eneo, eo, erro, fari, facio, fendo, fero, ferveo, fido, ngo, fingo, flecto, flico, fluo, frango, fugio, fulgeo, fundo, gero, gigno, gradior, habeo, hāreo, hālo, jacio, jungo, labor, lego, ligo, linquo, loquor, ludo, lura, mactio, maneo, meoer, menlini, mergo, metcor, migro, mingo, misco, mitto, moneo, moveo, muto, nascor, noceo, nosco, nuncio, oleo, orior, oro, paro, pascor, patrior, pello, pendeo, peto, pingo, placeo, plando, plico, plico, porto, premo, pingo, puto, quero, quadro, rado, regio, rego, rideo, rego, rumpo, salio, sumo, sapio, scando, scio, scido, scilio, sedo, sedeo, sentio, sequor, sero, servo, sisto, solvo, spatio, specio, spuo, stondeo, statuo, stringo, stringo, struo, studeo, sumo, suscitao, tacio, tecto, tendo, teneo, tero, texo, torqueo, traho, tribuo, trudo, vado, valde, venio, venio, verto, video, vinco, vivo, voco, volvo, vomo, vero, vexo, uto.

2. *Anima*, the soul, or life; *animus*, the mind.

animate	animat-, ed., ing., ion, ive, or; inanimate, d., ness, -ly
	unanimated, unanimating
reanimate	reanimation
animal	animat., -ism, -ity, -ize, -ization; unanimalized
animalcule	animalecul., -ar., -ine, -ist
unanimous	unanimous-, ly, -ness; unanimity
equanimity	
magnanimity	magnanimous-, -ly
pusillanimity	pusillanimous-, -ly, -ness
animosity	
animadvert	animadv-, t., or; animadversion

In like manner, let the pupil select any root and form all the derivatives he can, with the appropriate prefixes or affixes. This exercise will not only enable him to spell correctly, but also aid him in acquiring a knowledge of the meaning of a large number of words.

Such exercises may be conducted either orally, or in writing; when conducted orally, each member of the class should, in succession, give a derivative, spell, pronounce, and define it, in parts, and as a whole.

The pupil may also be required to write out the derivatives, with their meanings—thus;

Jungo, I join—junctus, joined.

junction, juncture, a union	all the parts and inflections of a
join, to unite	verb
joiner, one who joins; a carpenter	conjunct, united
joint, a union of two parts, which	conjunction, act of joining
admits motion; a hinge	conjuncture, meeting of events
jointly, together; in a united man-	disjoin, to separate
ner	disjunction, separation; disunion
adjoin, to join to	enjoin, to command
adjoining, near to	injunction, order; precept
conjoin, to join together	subjoin, to add under
conjoint, united	subjunctive, annexed
conjointly, in union	subjugate, to conquer
conjugal, joined together; relat-	subjugation, act of subduing
ing to marriage	subjugator, one who subdues
conjugate, to join together; to give	

Exercise on the Anglo-Saxon and Classic elements of the language.

The Anglo-Saxon supplies most of the monosyllables, and words used in the ordinary intercourse of life, and in poetry. The Classic element consists mainly of words of two or more syllables, and furnishes the language of literature and science.

Most of the words of Classic origin, not scientific, may be translated by equivalent Saxon words—as adapt, fit to; circumambulate, walk round; inspire, breathe in.

Compare the following extracts:—

“That is a step
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,
For in my way it lies. Stars, hide your fires;
Let not light see my dark and deep desires.
The eye winks at the hand. Yet let that be
Which the eye fears, when it is done, to see.”

—*Shakespeare.*

"As predominant habits of warfare are totally irreconcilable with those of industry, not merely by the immediate works of destruction, which render its efforts unavailing, but through that contempt of peaceful occupations which they produce, the feudal system must have been intrinsically adverse to the accumulation of wealth, and the improvement of those arts which mitigate the evils, or abridge the labors of mankind."

In the first extract there are 52 words, 50 of which are monosyllables, and the other 2 dissyllables.

There are 42 different words, all Anglo-Saxon except 1—viz., *desires*.

In the second extract there are 64 words, of which only 37 are monosyllables, 14 dissyllables, and 13 polysyllables.

There are 50 different words, of which 25 are of Classic origin. Of the 37 monosyllables, only 1, *art*, is of Classic origin. While, of the 27 words of more than one syllable, only 3 are of Anglo-Saxon origin—warfare, evils, and mankind.

The pupil should be required to trace the derivation of each of the classical words in the second extract.

Passages from the Reading Books should be assigned as exercises, to be analyzed in the following manner.

Extracts from the Fourth Reader, pages 292 and 293:—

"And there lay the steed with his nostrils all wide,
But through them there rolled not the breath of his pride;
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf."

"Some time after this occurrence, one of the *nobles* of the court, a proud *ambitious* man, resolved to *deserve* the king and *poise* himself on the throne. In order to accomplish his *dastardly* purpose, he secured the confidence of one of the king's *surgeons*."

In the first extract there are 41 words, of which 37 are monosyllables, 3 are dissyllables, and 1 is a compound word.

There are 22 different words, and all are of Anglo-Saxon origin.

In the second extract there are 45 words, of which 28 are monosyllables, 8 are dissyllables, and 7 are words of more than two syllables.

There are 32 different words, of which 15 are of classic origin, and are italicised,

The following may be taken as a form of an ordinary exercise in derivation, and also a lesson in spelling:—

DERIVATIVE.	PREFIX.	AFFIX.	ROOT.	LITERAL MEANING.	ORDINARY SIGNIFICATION.
occurrence	ob, oc	ence	curro, I run	running in the way of	an event, something that happens
nobles	—	s	nobilis	well known	high born, or of high rank
court	—	—	cohors	a place enclosed	a royal residence, or retinue
ambitious	ambi	ous	eo, <i>itius</i> , I go	going about, or canvassing for votes	aspiring, or desirous of place or power
resolved	re	ed	solvo, I loose, or explain	to clear up	to fix in purpose, to decide
destroy	de	—	struo, I build	to pull down	to put down, to kill
place	—	—	platea, a broad way, <i>plac</i>	to put in a place	to establish
throne	—	—	<i>Gr.</i> thronos, a high seat	an elevated place	a throne
order	—	—	ordo, <i>Fr.</i> ordre, method	to arrange	in order, or making arrangement
accomplish	ad, ac com	sh	pleo, I fill	fill up together	effect, or achieve
diabolical	dia	ical	ballo, to throw	to throw against, or accuse	devilish, or malignant
purpose	pur	—	pono, I place	to place through, or before	design
secured	se	ed	cura, care	without care	to make safe
confidence	con	ence	fido, I trust	trusting together	trust
surgeon	—	—	<i>Gr.</i> cheir, ergon	work with the hand	chirurgeon, or surgeon

The following Exercise may prove interesting as well as instructive to pupils, as illustrating the difference between words of Anglo-Saxon, and those of Classic origin.

The words selected pertain to HOME.

1. The HOME, a cover; a place in which to live.

A.-S. Home, homestead, house, abode, dwelling.

Cl. Domicile, habitation, residence.

2. The KINDS of homes.

A.-S. Building, booth, cot, cottage, grot or grotto, hall, hovel, hut, church, meeting-house.

Cl. Cabin, castle, citadel, edifice, fortress, mansion, manor, palace, pavilion, tabernacle, tent, villa, temple, cathedral, chapel, chancel, cloister, convent, minster, vestry.

3. The GROUPS of houses.

A.-S. Borough, hamlet, town.

Cl. City, parish, municipality, village.

4. The PARTS of a house.

A.-S. Outside, inside, gable, end, corner, gate, door, latch, sill, room, bedroom, floor, hearth, roof, lobby, kitchen, window, shutter, stair, garret.

Cl. Exterior, interior, apartment, chamber, cornice, cellar, closet, dormitory, gallery, lintel, library, portal, recess.

5. The BUILDINGS belonging to a house.

A.-S. Outhouse, barn, crib, dairy, shed, stall.

Cl. Office, kennel, stable.

6. The FURNITURE of the house.

A.-S. Household stuff, bed, bolster, basket, bowl, card, can, cradle, crock, cup, dish, fork, gridiron, hoop, jug, knife, ladle, mat, pillow, pitcher, poker, rocker, seat, sheet, stool, spoon, stove, tankard, tonga, washstand.

Cl. Basin, candlestick, canister, carpet, chair, chalice, chandelier, couch, cushion, furnace, goblet, lamp, napkin, picture, plate, platter, scuttle, skillet, table.

7. The FAMILY in the house.

A.-S. Household, babe, baby, bairn, boy, brother, clan, clansman, child, daughter, father, forefather, husband, kin, kindred, sister, son, wife.

Cl. Family, aunt, connection, consort, cousin, dame, damsel, grandame, infant, matron, parent, patriarch, orphan, nephew, niece, relation, relative, uncle.

8. The SERVANTS of the house.

A.-S. Carman, cook, footman, henchman, hireling, housemaid, ploughman, steward, shepherd, teamster, washerwoman.

Cl. Almoner, attendant, chaplain, serf, servant.

9. The FOOD for the household.

A.-S. Breakfast, dinner, supper, ale, bacon, barn, beer, batter, bread, bun, butter, cake, cheese, custard, dough, dumpling, egg, flapjack, ham, loaf, meal, meat, muffin, pickle, pudding.

Cl. Aliment, beef, beverage, biscuit, claret, crust, decoction, diet, feast, flour, nutriment, pork, porter, potation, sauce, tart, toast, wine.

10. The CLOTHING for the household.

A.-S. Clothes, apron, belt, cap, cloak, clog, flannel, fob, garter, girdle, glove, gown, hat, hood, hose, jerkin, kirtle, mantle, muff, ribbon, ruffle, shirt, skirt, shroud, shoe, stocking, tippet.

Cl. Apparel, chaplet, cincture, collar, crown, fringe, frontlet, habiliment, pall, plume, sandal, vest.

Names of Persons.

Formerly surnames were not employed, and the one name given was generally significant. This is true of all Scriptural names, and of many others.

Anglo-Saxon.

Ada, happy	Eleanor, all fruitful
Alfred, all peace	Emma, a nurse
Adelaide, the princess	Ernest, ardent
Adeline, a little princess	Everard, well reported
Alphonso, our help	Francis, freeman
Baldwin, bold winner	Richard, richly honored
Charles, one crowned	Robert, redbearded
Charlotte, a crowned woman	Walter, wanderer
Edward, truthkeeper	William, defender of many
Edwin, happy winner	

French.

Amelia, beloved	Isabella, olive-colored
Arabella, beautiful altar	Rosabelle, beautiful rose
Blanche, white or fair	Rosalind, elegant rose

Latin.

Alicia, noble	Barbara, strange
Augustus, increasing	Beatrice, one who blesses
Amanda, beloved	Clara, clear

Grace, favor .	Margaret, a pearl
Jane, peace	Miranda, admired
Julia, soft-haired woman	Oliver, the olive man
Juliet, the little soft-haired	Rose, the rose
Julius, soft-haired	Viola, the violet
Letitia, joy	

Greek.

Agatha, good	George, a farmer
Agnes, chaste	Helen, one who pities
Alexander, defender of men	Matilda, stately
Basil, kingly	Phœbe, light of life
Bertha, bright	Philemon, one who kisses
Catherine, pure	Philip, a lover of horses
Cyrus, lord	Sophia, wisdom
Erasmus, to be loved	Theodore, a gift of God
Eugene, nobly descended	

Hebrew.

Anna, kind	Madeline, noble
Deborah, a bee	Martha, troubled
Elizabeth, house of strength	Mary, a salt tear
James, or Jacob, supplanter	Susan, a lily
John, the grace of God	Sarah, my lady
Jonathan, the gift of God	Samuel, heard of God

PART FIFTH.

SECTION I.

A Collection of Latin Words, Phrases, and Quotations.

- Ab extra*, from without
Ab intra, from within
Ab initio, from the beginning
Ab origine, from the origin, or commencement
Ab ovo, from the egg
Ab ovo usque ad mala, from the egg to the apples ; from beginning to end
Ab uno disce omnes, from one, judge of all
A capite ad calcem, from head to heel
A cruce salus, salvation is from the cross
A cuspidē corona, a crown from the spear: the sword of valor
A posteriori, an argument from effect to cause
A priori, an argument from cause to effect
A fortiori, with stronger reason
A Deo et rege, from God and the king
Ad Calendas Græcas, at the Greek Calends ; never, as the Greeks had no Calends
Ad captandum vulgus, to catch the vulgar
Ad eundem gradum, to the same degree
Ad finem, to the end
Ad hominem, to the individual ; personal
Ad infinitum, to infinity
Ad interim, in the meantime
Ad nauseam, to disgust
Ad valorem, according to the value
Ad ungues, to the touch of the nails: exactly
Alias, otherwise,—as Smith *alias* Brown
Alibi, elsewhere
Alma mater, benign mother ;—applied to universities
Atheni temporis flores, blossoms of a time gone by

Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus, even the good Homer sometimes nods

Alter ego, my other self

Alter idem, another exactly similar

Alpha and *Omega*, first and last ; from the names of the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet

A mensa et thoro, from bed and board

Amor nummi, love of money ; covetousness

Amor patriæ, love of country ; patriotism

Animo, non astutia, by courage, not by craft

A posse ad esse, from possibility to reality

Apparatus belli, materials for war

Argumentum ad crumenam, an argument to the purse

„ „ *hominem*, „ to the man

„ „ *ignorantiam*, „ to ignorance

„ „ *judicium*, „ to the judgment

„ „ *verecundiam*, „ to modesty

„ „ *baculinum*, „ an appeal to force ; club law

Ars est celare artem, it is true art to conceal art

Audi alteram partem, hear the other side

Bellum lethale, a deadly war

Bis dat qui cito dat, he gives twice who gives quickly

Bis vincit, qui a vincit in victoria, he conquers twice, who restrains himself in victory

Bona fide, in good faith

Bonis avibus, with good omens

Cacothyes, a bad habit, a strong desire to do a thing

„ *carpendi*, a rage for finding fault

„ *scribendi*, „ writing

„ *loquendi*, „ speaking

Cæteris paribus, other things being equal

Carpe diem, improve time, or opportunity

Causa belli, a cause for war

Celum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, their clime, not their affections, they change who cross the sea

Compos mentis, of sound mind

Corpus delicti, the main offence

Cor unum, via una, one heart, one way

Cruz criticorum, the puzzle of critics

„ *medicorum*, „ physicians

„ *mathematicorum*, „ mathematicians

Cuiuslibet boni non facit monachum, the crowd does not make the monk

Cui bono, to what end ; what is the use ?

Currente calamo, with a rapid pen

De facto, in reality, or in point of fact

De jure, by law, or, of right

Dei gratia, by the grace of God

De gustibus non disputandum, there is no disputing about tastes

De novo, anew, or from the beginning

Delenda est Carthago, Carthage must be destroyed

De mortuis nil, nisi bonum, concerning the dead say only what is favorable

Datur digniori, let it be given to the more worthy

Docendo discimus, by teaching we learn

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, it is sweet and honorable to die for one's country

Dum spiro, spero, while I breathe, I hope

Dum vivimus, vivamus, while we live, let us live

E pluribus unum, from many one,—motto of U.S.A.

Errare humanum est, to err is human

Est modus in rebus, there is a medium in all things

Esto perpetua, let it endure for ever

Et hoc genus omne, and every thing of the sort

Ex animo, heartily ; sincerely

Ex cathedra, from the chair ; officially

Ex officio, by virtue of one's office

Ex parte, from one side only ; partial

Ex pede Herculem, judge of the whole by a sample

Ex nihilo nihil fit, nothing produces nothing

Ex post facto, after the deed is done ; retrospective

Ex ungue leonem, the lion is known by his claws

Fac simile, an exact copy

Fama semper virescit, a good name is ever green

Fas est ab hoste doceri, we may learn even from an enemy

Festina lente, hasten slowly

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum, let justice be done, though the heavens fall

Finem respice, look to the end

Finis coronat opus, the end crowns the work

Flagrante delicto, in the actual commission of the crime

Fortiter in re, with firmness in action

Fortes fortuna juvat, fortune favors the brave

Fortuna favet fatuis, fortune favors fools

Fulmen brutum, a harmless thunderbolt

Genius loci, the genius of the place

Gloria virtutis umbra, glory is the shadow of virtue

Gratis dictum, a mere assertion

Habet et musca splenem, even a fly has its anger

Haud passibus æquis, with unequal steps

Hic et ubique, here and everywhere

Hic labor, hoc opus, this the labor, this the work

Hinc illæ lachrymæ, hence these tears

- Hodie mihi, cras tibi*, to-day be mine, to-morrow thine
Honor virtutis præmium, honor is the reward of virtue
Humani nihil alienum, nothing which relates to man is foreign to me
Imo pectore, from the bottom of the heart
In esse, in posse, in existence,—possible existence
In forma pauperis, as a pauper
In limine, at the outset
In loco parentis, in the place of a parent
In medias res, into the midst of things
In omnibus aliquid, in toto nihil, a little in everything, in nothing complete
In propria persona, in his own proper person
In rerum natura, in the nature of things
In statu quo, in the former state
In terrorem, as a warning
In vino veritas, there is truth in wine
Inter alia, among other things
Invita Minerva, Minerva unwilling, —without capacity
Ipsc dixit, he has said it—a mere assertion
Ipso facto, by the fact, or deed
Jacta est alea, the die is cast
Jucundi acti labores, past toils are pleasant
Jure humano; jure divino; by human law; by divine right
Jus gentium, the law of nations
Labor omnia vincit, labor overcomes all difficulties
Lapsus lingue, a slip of the tongue
Lex talionis, the law of retaliation
Littera scripta manet, the written letter remains
Locum tenens, a substitute
Lusus natura, a freak of nature; a monster
Magna Charta, the great charter
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit, great is truth, and it will prevail
Malum in re, a thing evil in itself
Malum prohibitum, a thing evil because forbidden
Mens conscia recti, a mind conscious of rectitude
Mens sana in corpore sano, a sound mind in a sound body
Memento mori, be mindful of death
Mirabile dictu, strange to say
Modus operandi, manner of operating
Multum in parvo, much in little
Mutatis mutandis, making the requisite changes
Necessitas non habet legem, necessity has no law
Ne fronti credi, trust not to first appearances
Nemo me impune lacessit, no man annoys me with impunity
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit, no man is wise at all times

- Ne plus ultra*, the utmost limit ; perfection
Ne quid nimis, too much of one thing is good for nothing
Nil desperandum, never despair
Nisi Dominus frustra, unless God be with us, effort is vain
Nolens volens, willing or not
Non compos mentis, not of sound mind
Non est inventus, he has not been found
Non quo, sed quomodo, not by whom, but how
Non sequitur, it does not follow
Noscitur ex sociis, he is known by his companions
Nunc aut nunquam, now or never
Obscurum per obscurius, explaining what is obscure by something more obscure
Odium theologicum, the hatred of disputing theologians
Onus probandi, the burden of proof
Ora et labora, pray and labor
Ore rotundo, with a full round voice
Otia dant vitia, idleness leads to vice
Otium cum dignitate, leisure with dignity
Palmam qui meruit ferat, let him bear the palm who has won it
Pari passu, at a similar pace
Parrum parva decent, little things become a little man
Par nobile fratrum, a noble pair of brothers
Particeps criminis, an accomplice in crime
Peccavi, I have sinned
Per fas aut nefas, by fair means or foul
Per saltum, by a leap, at once
Poeta nascitur, non fit, nature, not art forms the poet
Prima facie, at first sight
Primum mobile, the first mover
Pro aris et focis, for our altars and our hearths
Pro bono publico, for the public good
Pro rata, in proportion
Pro re nata, for the matter in hand
Pro rege, lege, et grege, for the king, the law, and the people
Pro tempore, for the time
Quæ nocent docent, we learn by what we suffer
Qualis vita, finis ita, as is the life, so is the end
Quid pro quo, tit for tat
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat, those whom God would destroy He first makes mad
Quot homines tot sententiæ, many men, many minds
Recte et suaviter, justly and mildly
Relata refero, "I tell the tale as it was told to me"
Requiescat in pace, may he rest in peace

Ruit mole sua, it falls by its own weight

Rus in urbe, the country in the town

Salus populi suprema est lex, the welfare of the people is the supreme law

Sartor resartus, the cobbler mended

Secundum artem, in order, regularly

Semel et simul, once and altogether

Sic transit gloria mundi, so passes the glory of the world

Sine die, without naming a day

Sine qua non, an indispensable condition

Similia similibus curantur, like is cured by like

Spero meliora, I hope for better things

Sua cuique voluptas, every one has his own pleasure

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, gentle in manner, forcible in execution

Sui generis, of its own kind, singular

Sub iudice lis est, the cause is yet before the judge

Sub rosa, under the rose, privately

Summum jus, summa injuria, the rigor of the law may be the greatest wrong

Suum cuique, let every one have his own

Tempora mutantur, times change

Terra incognita, an unknown land

Tertium quid, a third something

Toties quoties, as often as

Toto cælo, by the whole heavens

Trahit sua quemque voluptas, every one is attracted by his peculiar pleasure

Tria juncta in uno, three joined in one

Troja fuit, Troy was—(and is not)

Ubi bene, ibi patria, where it is well with me, there is my country

Unguibus et rostro, with talons and beak, "tooth and nail"

Usque ad aras, even to the altars; to the last extremity

Utile dulci, the useful with the agreeable

Ut pignus amicitie, as a token of friendship

Ut supra; ut infra, as above; as below

Væ victis, woe to the vanquished

Vade mecum, a constant companion

Veni, vidi, vici, I came, I saw, I conquered

Vi et armis, by main force

Vice versa, the reverse

Virtus millia scuta, virtue is a thousand shields

Vita brevis, ars longa, life is short, art is long

Vitæ via virtus, virtue is the way of life

Vitius nemo sine nascitur, no man is born without his faults

Vive, vale, live, and be well

Vox et præterea nihil, sound without sense

Vox populi, vox Dei, the voice of the people is the voice of God

Vivat regina, long live the Queen

SECTION II.

French words and phrases.

French Words.

Amateur, ahm at ehr', an admirer

Bagatelle, bag at ell', a trifle

Bureau, bu ro', an office desk

Caisson, cais sohn', a chest or case

Canaille, can ah ee, the rabble

Champêtre, shahn paytr', rural

Château, shah to', a country seat

Ci-devant, seed vahn, formerly

Clique, cleek, a faction

Connoisseur, con a sehr', a skilful judge

Contour, con toor', the outline of a figure

Cortège, cor tazhe, a train of attendants

Côterie, co t're', a company

Coup, coo, a stroke or blow

Débris, da bree', broken remains

Début, da bu', a first appearance

Dénouement, da noo mahn', the unravelling of a plot

Devoir, dev war', duty

Dépôt, da po', a store or magazine

Domicile, dom e seel', abode

Douceur, doo sehr', a bribe or present

Eclaircissement, a clair cis mahn, an explanation

Eclat, a clah', splendor

Elève, a lave, a pupil

Embonpoint, ahn bonp'wain', jolly, plump

Embouchure, ahn boo shure, the mouth of a river

Encore, ahn core, again

Ennui, ahn we', wearisomeness

Entrée, ahn tra', entrance

Envelope, ahn v'lope, a cover

Epaulette, ep o let', a shoulder-knot

Estafette, es tah fet', an express

Etiquette, et e ket', ceremony

Façade, fah sahd', a front

Fête, fate, a feast or festival

Fracas, frah cah', a squabble

Gensdarmes, zhahn darm', soldiers

Gout, goo, taste

Hauteur, hot tehr', haughtiness

Levée, lev'a, a morning assembly at court

Liqueur, le quehr', a cordial

Manœuvre, man ehvr', a trick

Mignonette, min yó net', a sweet-smelling flower

Naïveté, nah eev ta', ingenuousness, simplicity

Nonchalance, non shah lahnce', indifference

Nonpareil, non parale, matchless

Outré, oo tra', preposterous

Parole, par ole, a word of promise

<i>Parterre</i> , partare, a flower-garden	<i>Sans</i> , sahn, without
<i>Penchant</i> , pahn shahn', an inclination or liking	<i>Savant</i> , sav' ahn, a learned man
<i>Prairie</i> , pra' ree, meadow land	<i>Soi-disant</i> , swaw dee' zahn, pretended, self-styled
<i>Protégé</i> , pro ta zha', one that is patronized	<i>Soirée</i> , swar ra', an evening party
<i>Rencontre</i> , rahn cohnt'r', an unexpected meeting	<i>Souvenir</i> , soov neer', remembrance
<i>Rendezvous</i> , rhan da voo', a place of meeting	<i>Suite</i> , sweet, retinue, series
<i>Réservoir</i> , ra zer vwar', a reserve of water, &c.	<i>Surtout</i> , soor too', an outer coat
<i>Restaurateur</i> , re staur ah tehr', a tavern-keeper	<i>Tapis</i> , tah pe', the carpet
<i>Ruse</i> , ruse, a stratagem	<i>Tour</i> , toor, a journey
	<i>Trait</i> , tray, a feature
	<i>Unique</i> , u neek', singular

French Phrases.

<i>Aide de camp</i> , aid' cahn, an assistant to a general
<i>A la mode</i> , ah lah mod', in the fashion
<i>A propos</i> , ap pro po', seasonably; by the by
<i>Beau monde</i> , bo mond', the gay world
<i>Belles lettres</i> , bel lettr', polite literature
<i>Billet doux</i> , be ya doo', a love-letter
<i>Bon gré, mal gré</i> , boh'n gra', mah'l gra', with good or ill-will
<i>Bon mot</i> , boh'n mo', a witticism
<i>Bon ton</i> , boh'n ton', high fashion
<i>Bon vivant</i> , bon veev' ahn, a high liver
<i>Cap à pie</i> , cap ah pee', from head to foot
<i>Carte blanche</i> , cart blahnsh, unconditional terms
<i>Chef d'œuvre</i> , shay dehvr, a masterpiece
<i>Cheroux de frise</i> , shev o d'freez, a sort of spiked fence
<i>Comme il faut</i> , com e fo', as it should be
<i>Congé d'élire</i> , con zha da leer', permission to elect
<i>Coup de grace</i> , coo d'grass', the finishing stroke
<i>Coup de main</i> , coo d'mahn', a bold stroke
<i>Coup d'œil</i> , coo d'ale', a glance of the eye
<i>Déjeuner à la fourchette</i> , da zheu na ah lah foot shet, a breakfast with meat, fowls, &c.
<i>Dernier ressort</i> , dairn' ya res sor, a last resource
<i>Dieu et mon droit</i> , dieu a mohn drwaw', God and my right
<i>Double entendre</i> , doobl ahn tal ndr, double meaning
<i>Entre nous</i> , ahntr noo', between ourselves
<i>Faux pas</i> , fo pah', a fault; misconduct
<i>Feu de joie</i> , feu d'zhaww', a discharge of firearms at a rejoicing
<i>Fille de chambre</i> , fee d'shanbi', a chamber maid

Honi soit qui mal y pense, on e swaw' ke mahl e pahnsé', evil be to him
that evil thinks

Hors de combat, hor' d'cohn'bah, disabled

Je ne sais quoi, zhehn say quaw', I know not what

Jeu d'esprit, zheuds pree', a witticism

Jeu de mots, zheud mo', a play upon words

Maître d'hôtel, maytr do tel', a tavern-keeper

Mauvaise honte, mo vayz hont', false modesty; bashfulness

Nom de guerre, nohn d'gair', an assumed name

On dit, ohn de', a flying report

Petit maître, pte' maytr', a fop

Ruse de guerre, ruhzh d'gair, a stratagem of war

Sang froid, sahn frwaw', coolness, indifference

Tête à tête, tait ah tait, a private conversation

Tout ensemble, too tahn sahnbl', the whole

Vallet de chambre, val a d'shanbr', a gentleman's servant

Vis à vis, veezh ah vee', face to face

The foregoing attempt to give the true sound of the French Words and Phrases will perhaps be found useful: the exact pronunciation can only be learned from the teacher. Whenever they are written, they require the accents which are here given.

SECTION III.

An Explanation of some abbreviations which are in general use.

1. TITLES, Literary, Honorary, and Official.

Latin—

A.A.S. *Academie Americane Socius*, Fellow of the American Academy

A.A.S.S. *Academie Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius*, Member of the American Antiquarian Society

A.B. *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts

A.M. *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts

A.O.S.S. *Americane Orientalis Societatis Socius*, Member of the American Oriental Society

A.R.S.S. *Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries

B.D. *Baccalaureus Divinitatis*, Bachelor of Divinity

B.L. *Baccalaureus Legum*, Bachelor of Laws

B.M. *Baccalaureus Medicinæ*, Bachelor of Medicine

C.P.S.	<i>Custos Privati Sigilli</i> , Keeper of the Private Seal
C.R.	<i>Custos Rotulorum</i> , Keeper of the Rolls
C.S.	<i>Custos Sigilli</i> , Keeper of the Seal
D.D.	<i>Divinitatis Doctor</i> , Doctor of Divinity
D.T.	<i>Doctor Theologiæ</i> , Teacher of Theology
I.N.R.I.	<i>Jesus Nazareus Rex Judæorum</i> , Jesus of Nazareth. King of the Jews
LL.B.	<i>Legum Baccalaureus</i> , Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	<i>Legum Doctor</i> , Doctor of Laws
M.B.	<i>Medicina Baccalaureus</i> , Bachelor of Medicine
M.D.	<i>Medicinæ Doctor</i> , Doctor of Medicine
S.H.S.	<i>Societatis Historiæ Socius</i> , Fellow of the Historical Society
S.P.A.S.	<i>Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius</i> , Member of the American Philosophical Society
S.R.S.	<i>Societatis Regiæ Socius</i> , Fellow of the Royal Society
S.T.D.	<i>Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor</i> , Doctor of Sacred Theology
S.T.P.	<i>Sacræ Theologiæ Professor</i> , Professor of Theology
V.D.M.	<i>Verbi Dei Minister</i> , Minister of God's Word
V.R.	<i>Victoria Regina</i> , Queen Victoria

English—

Adjt.	Adjutant
Atty.	Attorney
Bar.	Baronet
Capt.	Captain
C.B.	Companion of the Bath
Col.	Colonel
Dep.	Deputy
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
Dr.	Doctor
Esq.	Esquire
F.A.S.	Fellow of the Society of Arts
F.E.S.	Fellow of the Entomological Society
F.G.S.	Fellow of the Geological Society
F.H.S.	Fellow of the Horticultural Society
F.L.S.	Fellow of the Linnean Society
F.R.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society
F.R.A.S.	Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society
F.R.G.S.	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
F.R.S.E.	Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh
F.R.S.L.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature
F.S.A.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, or Arts
F.T.C.D.	Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin
F.Z.S.	Fellow of the Zoological Society
Gen.	General

Gent.	Gentleman
Gov.	Governor
Gov.-Gen.	Governor-General
H. M.	Her, or His, Majesty
H. R. H.	His, or Her, Royal Highness
Hon.	Honorable
J. P.	Justice of the Peace
Knt.	Knight
K. B.	Knight of the Bath
K. C. B.	Knight Commander of the Bath
K. G.	Knight of the Garter
K. G. C.	Knight of the Grand Cross
K. G. C. B.	Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath
K. L. H.	Knight of the Legion of Honor
K. P.	Knight of St Patrick
K. T.	Knight of the Thistle
L. C.	Lord Chancellor
L. C. J.	Lord Chief-Justice
Lieut. or Lt.	Lieutenant
Lieut.-Col.	or Gen. or Gov.
M.	Monsieur, or Sir
M.	Messrs ; Gentlemen ; Sirs
Mr.	Master, or Sir
Mrs.	Mistress
Mlle.	Mademoiselle, or Miss
Mme.	Madame
Maj.	Major
Brig. Maj.-Gen.	Brigadier-, Major-General
M. C.	Member of Congress
M. L. C.	Member of the Legislative Council
M. P.	Member of Parliament
M. P. P.	Member of the Provincial Parliament
M. R. C. S.	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
M. R. I. A.	Member of the Royal Irish Academy
M. R. S. L.	Member of the Royal Society of Literature
Mus. D.	Doctor of Music
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy
Prof.	Professor
P. M.	Postmaster
P. M. G.	Postmaster-General
Q. C.	Queen's Council
Reg. Prof.	Regius Professor
Rev.	Reverend
Rt. Rev.	Right Reverend
Rt. Hon.	Right Honorable

Sol.-Gen.	Solicitor-General
Serg.	Sergeant
Surg.	Surgeon
Surg. Gen.	Surgeon General
Surv.	Surveyor
Surv. Gen.	Surveyor General
V.C.	Vice Chancellor
W.S.	Writer to the Signet

2. Miscellaneous Abbreviations.

Latin.

A.C.	<i>Ante Christum</i> , before Christ
A.D.	<i>Anno Domini</i> , in the year of our Lord
Æt.	<i>Ætatis</i> , of age, or aged
Ad. Lib.	<i>Ad libitum</i> , at pleasure
A.R.	<i>Anno Regni</i> , in the year of the reign
A.U.C.	<i>Anno Urbis Condite</i> , from the year of building the city (Rome)
C. or Cent.	<i>Centum</i> , a hundred
Cal.	<i>Calendæ</i> , the calends
Cwt.	<i>Centum, weight</i> , a hundredweight
Del.	<i>Delinavit</i> , he drew it, placed on an engraving with the name of the draftsman
D.G.	<i>Dei Gratia</i> , by the grace of God
D.V.	<i>Deo volente</i> , God willing
Dwt.	<i>Denarius, weight</i> , a pennyweight
E.G.	<i>Exempli gratia</i> , for example
Et al.	<i>Et alii</i> , or <i>alibi</i> , and others, or elsewhere
Et seq.	<i>Et sequentia</i> , and what follows
H.E.	<i>Hoc</i> , or <i>hic est</i> , that, or this is
H.J.S.	<i>Hic jacet sepultus</i> , here lies buried
H.R.I.P.	<i>Hic requiescit in pace</i> , here rests in peace
Ib. or Ibid.	<i>Ibidem</i> , in the same place
Id.	<i>Idem</i> , the same
I.E.	<i>Id est</i> , that is
J.H.S. or	<i>Jesus hominum Salvator</i> , Jesus the Saviour of men
J.H.S.	
Incog.	<i>Incognito</i> , unknown
In lim.	<i>In limine</i> , at the outset
In loc.	<i>In loco</i> , in the place
In trans.	<i>In transitu</i> , on the passage
L.S.D.	<i>Libra, solidi, denarii</i> , pounds, shillings, pence
M.S.	<i>Memoriæ sacrum</i> , sacred to the memory
N.B.	<i>Nota bene</i> , mark well ; take notice

Nem. con.	<i>Nemine contradicente</i> , no one contradicting
Nem. diss.	<i>Nemine dissentiente</i> , no one dissenting, unanimously
Ob.	<i>Obiit</i> , he or she died
Oxon.	<i>Oxonia</i> , Oxford
Per cent.	<i>Per centum</i> , by the hundred
P.M.	<i>Post meridiem</i> , afternoon
Pro tem.	<i>Pro tempore</i> , for the time
Prox.	<i>Proximo</i> , next, or of the next month
Q.E.	<i>Quod est</i> , which is
Q.E.D.	<i>Quod erat demonstrandum</i> , which was to be demonstrated
Q.E.F.	<i>Quod erat faciendum</i> , which was to be done
Q.V.	<i>Quod vide</i> , which see
Sculp.	<i>Sculpsit</i> , he or she engraved it
Ult.	<i>Ultimo</i> , last, or of the last month
Vid.	<i>Vide</i> , see
V.G.	<i>Verbi gratia</i> , for example
Viz.	<i>Videlicet</i> , to wit; namely
&c., etc.	<i>Et cætera</i> , and the rest; and so forth

English—

A. or Ans.	Answer	Ed.	Editor
Abbr.	Abbreviation	Fol.	Folio
A.B.S.	American Bible Society	Hdkf.	Handkerchief
		Hhd.	Hogshead
A. and	American and Foreign	H.M.S.	Her Majesty's Service
F.B.S.	Bible Society	I.O.O.F.	Independent Order of
Anon.	Anonymous		Oddfellows
Arith.	Arithmetic	MS.	Manuscript
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon	MSS.	Manuscripts
B.C.	Before Christ	Mt.	Mount, or Mountain
B. and	British and Foreign	N.B.	New Brunswick, or
F.B.S.	Bible Society		North Britain
Brit.	Britain	N.F.	Newfoundland
G.B.	Great Britain	No.	Number
C.E.	Canada East; or Civil	N.S.	Nova Scotia
	Engineer	N.T.	New Testament
Chap.	Chapter	Ont.	Ontario
Clk.	Clerk	O.S.	Old Style
Co.	County, or Company	O.T.	Old Testament
Coll.	College	Oz.	Ounce
C.P.	Common Pleas	Ps.	Psalm
D.F.	Defender of the Faith	P.E.I.	PrinceEdward'sIsland
Doz.	Dozen	Parl.	Parliament
E.W.N.S.	East, West, North,	P.O.	Post Office
	South	Qu.	Question

R. A.	Royal Academy; Royal Artillery ; Russian America	Tr. Univ. U.S.A.	Translator University United States of Am- erica; United States Army
R. E.	Royal Engineer		
Rec. Sec.	Recording Secretary		
Regt.	Regiment	U.S.M.	United States Marine
R. M.	Royal Marines	U.S.N.	United States Navy
R. N.	Royal Navy	Xmas.	Christmas
Sept.	Septuagint; September	Xnty.	Christianity
St.	Saint, or Street		

THE END.



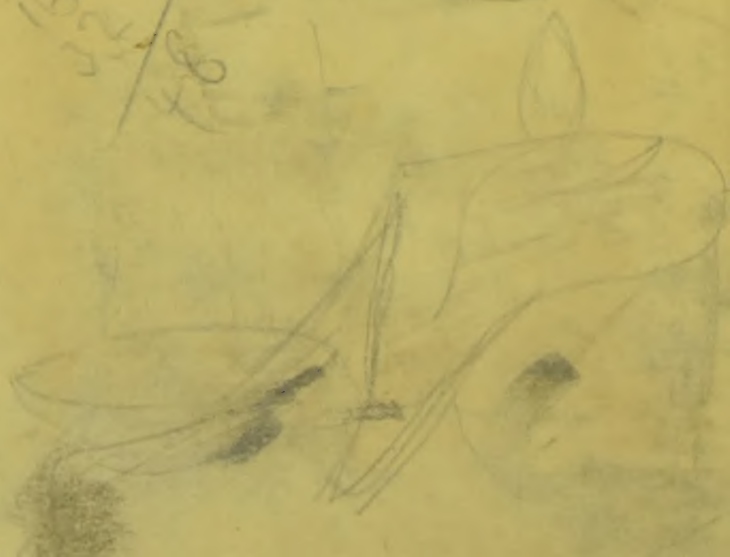
July 1st

~~NY NY NY~~

Jul 1st

Mr. [unclear]
[unclear]
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100/2



S. O. G. T.

M

I often get light.

echoes

caregivers

the

Julian

Julian

